FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 236 *8 December 1982*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Western Stance at Vienna MBFR Talks Criticized BB 1
[Leonhardt in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Dec]
U.S.-NATO Differences in Approach to CSCE Viewed BB 2
[Leuschner]

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Addresses Students, BCP CC Plenum C 1
Zhivkov, Leaders Meet Students C 1
Zhivkov Admits 'Grave Illness' C 1
Reception Given C 3
BCP CC Closing Speech C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Dec]
SFRY Radio Reports Rome-Sofia Relations 'Tense' C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

USSR's 'Great Authority' in Middle East Extolled D 1
[Divis in RUDE PRAVO 6 Dec]
'Regrettable Stances' of Netherlands CP Decried D 1
[Havlicek in Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Dec]
Jakes Addresses Health Workers Session in Prague D 2
Statistics Office Reduces Administrative Work D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 26 Nov]
Briefs: Lenart at Nuclear Conference; GOSR Soiree D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Congressional Rejection of MX Project Reported E 1
Sindermann-Led Delegation Begins Talks in UK E 1
[Cross-Reference]
Boehm Comments on Brussels NATO Meeting E 1
Disarmament Talks Termed 'Decorative Trimmings' [Reiss] E 2
Radio Comments on Reagan's Latin America Tour E 3
SED's Felfe Meets With CPSU Study Delegation E 4
Honecker on Value of Consumer Goods Sent to USSR E 5

HUNGARY

State To Reduce Subsidies to Agriculture F 1
Energy Consumption Down 3.6 Percent in Budapest F 1
Communique Issued on Visit of Syrian Peace Group F 2

POLAND

Urban Says 'Steps' Against U.S. 'Being Studied' G 1
TV Views U.S. Reaction to Changing Situation G 1
Shultz Expresses Caution G 1
U.S. 'Annoyed' G 1
Paper Condemns Planned Demonstrations in U.S. G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
USSR's Baybakov Arrives for Krakow Visit 7 Dec G 2
Metallurgy Cooperation Planned G 2
Visits Lenin Steelworks G 2
Kania Participates in Gdynia PZPR Conference G 3
'Clandestine' Solidarity's Bujak on New Tasks G 3
[TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE]
Democratic Party Supports End to Martial Law G 4
Army Paper Praises Martial Law Accomplishments G 4
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
Weekly Rejects Church's 'Conciliation Program' G 4
[ARGUMENTY]
Obodowski Addresses Sejm on Economy 3 December G 5
Warsaw on Normalization, End to Martial Law G 10
More Voivodships Order Release of Internees G 12
Urban Comments G 12
Bydgoszcz To Release Internees G 12
Szczecin Requests Release G 12
Reportage on Apprehension of Solidarity Figures G 12
Solidarity Activist Arrested G 12
'Adviser' Surrenders; Released G 12
Chairman of New Student Body on Origin, Aims G 13
[DZIENNIK ZACHODNI 24 Nov]
PZPR Secretary Discusses Agricultural Sector G 14
[TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA 3 Nov]
Briefs: Orzechowski at Meeting; G 17
Messner at Katowice Meeting

ROMANIA

Press Discusses Party-State Nationality Policy H 1
[SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA 1-5 Dec]
Constitution Ensures Equal Rights H 2
[Palvalfi in ROMANIA LIBERA 3 Dec]
RCP's Nationality Policy Assessed H 3
[Gere in SCINTEIA 4 Dec]
Rights of German Culture H 5
Officials Attend PRC Envoy's Farewell Party H 6
Norwegian Left Party Leader Arrives 6 December H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

'Uncertainty in Albania' Poses Threat to Balkans I 1
[Sedmak in DELO 2 Dec]
Republic Day Greetings to Ribicic Reported I 3
Smole Assures Debt Repayment, 'No Rescheduling' I 4
Dolanc Reports on Combating Economic Crime I 5
More on Dolanc Remarks I 6
Conculsion of Ribicic Radio Interview Aired I 7
Drug Addiction, Trafficking Problems Decried I 10
[Suvakovic in NIN 21 Nov]
Mamual Visits Sremska Mitrovica LC, Workers I 12
SAWPY Council Considers Media Performance I 13
Briefs: New Zagreb TV Transmitter; Economic Cooperation With Italy I 14

WESTERN STANCE AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS CRITICIZED

AU071314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 82 p 5

[Hellmuth Leonhardt report: "Socialist States Strive for Acceptable Solution in Vienna; Western Attitude on Reducing Armed Forces and Arms Still Destructive"]

[Text] Vienna -- The 28th round of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe is nearing its end, and there are no indications yet of an attitude by the Western participants showing readiness for an understanding. As before, they are sticking to positions which would result in a military weakening of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Hence an observer is now all the more surprised when he hears statements from the Western side intended to produce the impression that all that is needed now is the good will of the socialist negotiating partners to arrive at an agreement.

The facts look different. In February the GDR, USSR, CSSR and Poland submitted a comprehensive and balanced draft agreement for a first reduction. This draft also took into consideration Western concepts as, for example, the wish to proceed in two stages during the reduction. As a result of this, a ceiling of 900,000 men should be achieved for both NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe. In addition, the first stage only envisages the reduction of the U.S. and Soviet armed forces. Thus, in keeping with this draft, 13,000 American and 20,000 Soviet soldiers, together with their military combat equipment, should be reduced even though the USSR already unilaterally withdrew 20,000 men, 1,000 tanks and other military technical equipment from the GDR in 1979-80. In doing this the socialist states, proceeded from the latest official data of both sides on the strength of their armed forces in the reduction area, according to which in 1980 NATO maintained there 991,000 men and the Warsaw Pact 979,000 men.

At the same time, the fact was not considered that, according to its own date, the United States has stationed another 35,000 soldiers in the FRG since that time. Nevertheless, the NATO states concerned have for 5 months left unanswered the draft which also provides for appropriate control measures. It was only in July that they submitted their own, albeit incomplete, draft agreement in which unacceptable demands were made. Proceeding from fictitious data on numbers, NATO requested an overall reduction of the Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe by some 260,000 men, and in turn offered a reduction of only 90,000 soldiers. The problem of retaining and possibly developing the numerical superiority of NATO air forces remained open, while reductions in armaments were left out altogether. It thus appeared strange, in the face of such practices, when U.S. delegation leader Richard F. Staar recently pointed out in Vienna that "the Western proposal constitutes a major contribution to solving most of the remaining questions, and takes into consideration the concerns of both sides."

The facts are, however, that the NATO proposals violate the fundamental negotiating principle of the equality and undiminished security of all participating states and make it difficult, if not impossible, to reach agreement. The socialist participants, however, will not falter in their efforts to obtain a first result in Vienna. Recently in Moscow only the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states reaffirmed their conviction that progress at the Vienna negotiations is possible. In this connection they pointed to the draft agreement of February 1982 in which regard they finally expect a constructive attitude by the West.

U.S.-NATO DIFFERENCES IN APPROACH TO CSCE VIEWED

DW072135 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Guenter Leuschner commentary: "Insecurity in the Western Camp"]

[Text] At the recent meeting of the EC chiefs of government in Copenhagen one of the topics discussed was the Madrid CSCE meeting. We may be sure that the trip to West Europe of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, among other things, also has to do with this subject. However, it is doubtful whether NATO will now put an end to its delaying tactics in Madrid, which in the view of most observers is attributable to the insecurity in its own Western camp.

Even prior to the resumption of the CSCE conference, there had been differences between the United States and its NATO allies over their behavior in Madrid -- differences which in the words of U.S. chief delegate Kampelman were settled by a temporary compromise. In this compromise Washington, for the time being, will renounce its initial intention of definitely making the Madrid meeting a failure, while the West European NATO states will not allow any concrete results, even though they will show their readiness to negotiate. In December, it was said, they would see what had to be done. Well, the time has now come.

Probably by the end of next week the Christmas recess will begin in Madrid, and by the end of January or early in February work will be continued. With the same delaying tactics of some countries? For several days now the persistent rumor has been going around here that the U.S. delegation has approached its allies with the request that they support a brief and unsubstantial final document -- a slightly palliated break-off, as it were. The same persistent rumors also say, however, that the West Europeans have rejected this demand.

If this is correct -- and there are many reasons to believe it is -- the differences in the Western camp, and thus also the insecurity, must continue to prevail. It is true that some people claim in their propaganda that the socialist countries have an interest in and even promote a split of the Western camp. In fact, all those who support a quick conclusion of the Madrid meeting and concrete results beneficial to detente, meaning primarily the socialist and neutral countries, are suffering most from this situation.

In earlier phases of the Madrid meeting and now again in the past more than 4 weeks they have mustered an extraordinary degree of patience and flexibility in order to continue work here. Hardly a day passes without their signaling to the West -- to use a term which has frequently been used in recent weeks -- that they are willing to accept any reasonable compromise.

Therefore, if the final document of the Copenhagen EC conference talks about signals which are expected of Moscow, and if U.S. Secretary of State Shultz expresses something similar just now, then we in Madrid at best can consider this as an attempt to divert attention from the NATO states' own problems. As long as the signals of the West European NATO states end at a point where the real results should begin, the fate of the Madrid meeting will remain in abeyance. However, this will not improve the West's position.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES STUDENTS, BCP CC PLENUM

Zhivkov, Leaders Meet Students

AU071634 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The traditional meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the aktiv of the Bulgarian academic youth was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture today on the occasion of the holiday of the Bulgarian students, 8 December. The students, cordially and with exclamations "always loyal to the party and to the party's Komsomol," welcomed Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman. The following comrades were present at the honorary presidium: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev.

Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, opened the meeting. Milka Gospodinova, student at the higher machine-electric engineering institute and bearer of a golden badge for excellent achievements in her studies emphasized the Bulgarian student youth's loyalty to the party's cause, to its general April line and its readiness to actively participate in the socioeconomic building of the country in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

The speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov was heard with strong attention and interest. He spoke about the great role and responsibility of the (?present) student youth for implementing the party program for building a material-technical base of the matured socialism.

Right now a concert is being given by the students.

Zhivkov Admits 'Grave Illness'

AU072111 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, delivered at meeting with students in Sofia on 7 December -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, I am happy that we are again here at the People's Palace of Culture at the traditional meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo with the Bulgarian student youth on the eve of their glorious holiday, 8 December. [applause] It is known that at this meeting I usually deliver long speeches on the most topical problems of the domestic and international situation. This time, however, when the delegation of the Komsomol Central Committee came to invite me to speak to you, we agreed in a gentlemanly way to deliver a very short speech. [applause] Why did we reach such an agreement?

On the one hand, we had in mind the fact that in all higher educational establishments in Bulgaria, the most responsible party and state leaders had already met with the student youth and they had in a most competent way, set forth to you the basic problems of our domestic and foreign policy. On the other hand, we are guided by the consideration that only a few days ago, the party's conception of the new labor code was published in our press. It is difficult for me to say what the merits of this conception are. It is obvious the working people will have their important say on it during the nationwide discussion. As an author of it, however, I can certainly note one of its merits and that is that it is a work of quite a substantial volume. One has to take a vacation in order to attentively read it and to think it over. [applause]

From what I am told, the students have become so enthusiastic about it that they have even neglected their studies. [laughter and applause] Some of the students have even decided not to appear at the January exams so that they can have enough time to read and reread this conception. [laughter and applause]

I want to tell you that today I will not deliver a long speech because of purely technical reasons. There have recently been quite a few rumors in connection with the state of my health. The truth is that I had a grave [tezhko] illness. Some viruses even tried to remove me from the ranks. [nyakoi virusi se opitakha da me izvadyat ot stroya] Though I am young, and as you know we, the young ones, can cope with various kinds of viruses, [applause] I still had to accept certain restrictions in my activity imposed on me not only by the viruses but also by our vigilant physicians. You can see for yourselves that my desire not to break past tradition and to meet with the Bulgarian student youth on the occasion of their holiday proved to be much stronger than the consequences of the illness. [applause] That is why I am here with you, young friends. [applause]

I cannot at this meeting of the Central Committee Politburo, leaders of the Ministry of National Education, leaders of the Komsomol, teachers and representatives of our socialist students youth from the whole country, not take advantage of the opportunity and privilege to most cordially congratulate you on the occasion of your great holiday -- 8 December -- the glorious holiday of the Bulgarian student youth. [applause]

A nice tradition was established -- the meeting of the party and state leaders with the Bulgarian students -- to become a kind of assessment of the students by the party and the government as well as of the party and the government by the students. This tradition obviously has to continue. Every one of us, comrades, has good reasons to celebrate the students' holiday in good spirits. The situation in our country is a cheerful and optimistic one. With a great political and working upsurge the programs of the 12th BCP Congress are successfully being fulfilled. We have substantial successes in all spheres of life, in the economy, in social policy, in the sphere of science and culture. Socialist Bulgaria is marching forward regardless of the difficulties that are generating from the aggravated international situation, of the unfavorable economic state of affairs in the capitalist countries, of the complexity of the problems we are resolving and, of course, of a number of our weak points that we allow to occur. People in our society are calm and confident in the future. [Words indistinct] the students youth will meet your holiday in 1982 with new deeds and achievements in (?science) and labor.

Our party and state leadership and all Bulgarians are proud of the student youth, of its patriotism, diligence and its (?steady) loyalty to the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

We are happy that the legacies to the Bulgarian students youth -- "wherever are the people -- we will also be there" and "always loyal to the party" -- [words indistinct] of our conscience and of our deeds. (?The legacies) will be passed over from generation to generation for the well-being and upsurge of our motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

Our [words indistinct] young friends, in a critical and self-critical manner. [Words indistinct] have set the problems to frankly (?face) the unresolved tasks. We are aware of the fact that no matter what the standpoint, we view the successes we have achieved and (?the path) is an indisputable one. Along with this, we also take into account that we are facing complicated, very complicated, tasks which we have to resolve. The BCP, making a final analysis of the achievements, elaborates new and more courageous plans on the further development of the strengths and possibilities of our society because we know that [words indistinct] of our development as a country of real socialism. This is because we are confident that [words indistinct] our social laws.

We will pursue the goal to build an even more powerful material technical base and to place our science and technology on modern level. Along with this our efforts are directed toward maximally accelerating everything that we (?have achieved) so far. We try to produce more and more qualitative products, to implement a complex automatization and mechanization, to update and reconstruct the production capabilities by utilizing the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. From here the task arises to sharply increase the role of science in technical and technological development of production, to increase (?the variety) of production and to develop the latest trends of scientific-technical progress.

It is natural that we will resolve all these tasks of our socialist development by relying on the labor and creativeness of our highly qualified specialists. That is why the party and state leadership of our country is taking care to strengthen the material base of higher education and to perfect the process of studying in the higher educational establishments. Your obligation, however, dear students, is to prepare yourselves for life, to develop yourselves as highly competent specialists who can successfully work and manage in the complicated processes in the various spheres of a further development.

Our belief, the belief of the socialist society, is an well-known one. "Everything for man, everything in the name of man." We are a working society; we have done, we are doing and will do everything for the well-being of man. Our party and our people are relying much on you, dear young comrades, in order to achieve this noble goal. We are convinced that you, the loyal sons and daughters of the Bulgarian people, will use your strengths, knowledge and youthful enthusiasm to more fully implement our common belief. [applause]

These are the feelings and ideas with which we meet here on the eve of your great holiday. I express heartfelt wishes for good health, happiness and further successes in mastering science and in your maturing as good, and [word indistinct] the future builders of socialist Bulgaria. [applause]

I wish to most cordially express wishes for our further successes in life and labor, further socialist achievements for the happiness of our glorious worker's class, of our farmers and of our people's intelligentsia, as well as for the happiness of our splendid people. [applause]

Long live the Bulgarian student youth! Congratulations on your holiday, dear comrades. [applause] [prolonged chanting of "BCP"]

Reception Given

AU072205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has given a reception at the Boyana residence for students who excelled in their studies and for deans of higher educational establishments. Present were Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished the Bulgarian students further and even greater successes in mastering science and labor. He expressed confidence that they will grow up as worthy builders of the developed socialist society in our motherland.

Petko Kolev, student at the Karl Marx Higher Institute of Economics, and Georgi Bliznakov, dean of the Sofia Kliment Okhridski University, expressed gratitude to the party, the government and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, for the great care they are devoting to the development of science and for the splendid conditions they are creating for the Bulgarian students to study, work and develop themselves as completed personalities.

The reception was held in a particularly cordial atmosphere.

BCP CC Closing Speech

AU070940 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Dec 82 pp 1,2

[Closing speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at the 29-30 November BCP Central Committee plenum; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades, the discussion of the party concept of the new labor code has ended. We can note with satisfaction: an extensive, profound and fruitful discussion developed.

Unity of thought was demonstrated on the basic and principled issues of the new labor code's concept. Proposals and modifications were made and positive opinions and considerations were expressed.

The debates confirmed the maturity characteristic of our Central Committee and demonstrated the increased competence and high criteria with which the new search, approaches and goals are being evaluated.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE PRESENT PLENUM WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING THE DECISIONS OF THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS, IN FURTHER DEVELOPING LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS, AND IN DEVELOPING THE INITIATIVE AND ENERGY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR CONSTRUCTING THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

The comrades who took the floor at the plenum highly appraised the party concept of the new labor code. Obviously there is a general view that the concept must be published for nationwide discussion after taking into account the proposals and modifications made at the plenum.

As you know the task of elaborating a new labor code has been on the agenda for a long time. Could we, however, have elaborated earlier such a large-scale sociopolitical platform as a basis for creating a new labor code that would be in conformity with the requirements for building a developed socialist society?

I believe that you will agree with me that if we now have such a developed sociopolitical platform, the clarifications of a number of theoretical problems and the elaboration of the new practical approaches of the 12th BCP Congress and the period following it have particularly contributed to this. I have in mind the problems and approaches to building the material-technical base of mature socialism, to developing socialist property, to more fully utilizing the money-market relations, to introducing the new economic approach and its mechanism, to perfecting the political system of society and so forth.

Now we can say: Our party and our people are armed with new views of the strategy and tactics of the country's socioeconomic development, and equipped with new forms, ways and means to practically implement the party instructions in life. Preconditions were created for solving major problems connected with labor and labor relations and with the base and superstructure of our society, problems affecting the destiny of all working people in Bulgaria.

The character and contents of the sociopolitical platform for elaborating the new labor code and the party policy in the area of labor and labor relations incorporated in the code ARE AN EXPRESSION OF THE GREAT CONFIDENCE of the BCP in our glorious working class and in our entire working people. I am convinced that the party, for which the prosperity and happiness of the people is a supreme goal, will also receive -- as always until now -- the support and confidence of the working people in this endeavor. The sound and unbreakable link and mutual confidence between the party and our country's people will be brightly manifested again.

Comrades, AS IT HAS ALREADY BEEN CONFIRMED DURING THE DISCUSSION, THE BASIC SENSE OF THE PROPOSED CONCEPT OF THE NEW LABOR CODE IS TO CREATE EVEN BETTER CONDITIONS FOR A FULL AND HIGHLY EFFECTIVE USE OF THE LABOR POTENTIAL OF THE NATION SO THAT THE MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY CAN BE INCREASED AND THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE BE CONSTANTLY RAISED.

We know that this is no easy task. What is necessary is competence and persistence in introducing and asserting the new aspects. Joint efforts are necessary for removing the weaknesses and shortcomings, overcoming the contradictions and everything else that prevents the maximum utilization of the possibilities of socialism and delays the rate of our further development.

At the same time we must take into account the fact that the changes in our life and our comprehensive activity to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress are the basic points on which the new labor code will be built and that generate and will generate further more complicated problems and, probably, further contradictions.

It is not necessary to discuss this problem here in detail, but I would like to focus your attention on the real possibility of the emergence of one essential contradiction.

What do I have in mind?

As you know, in conformity with the formulations of the 12th BCP Congress, the state -- being a representative and proxy of the people -- is fulfilling the functions of an owner of the means of production. Simultaneously, the working collective is the manager of the socialist property. This means that the functions of the working collective as manager will be tied indivisibly with the state as an owner. Therefore, we do not divide the socialist property that remains the national, united, and indivisible property of society as a whole. At the same time, neither do we divide or expropriate the socialist property from those who work with the means of production and are taking care to preserve, effectively utilize, and increase these means.

IN OUR OPINION THIS IS THE CORRECT MARXIST-LENINIST VIEW OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE OWNER AND MANAGER AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT.

Is it possible, however, that while implementing this view in practice, some contradictions between the owner and the manager of the socialist property can emerge?

Yes, it is possible if one does not take into account the correct and natural relations between the owner and manager of the socialist property.

First: Contradictions could emerge if, on the one hand, rights are given to the working collectives as managers of the socialist property, while on the other hand, the owner of the socialist property violates, annuls or even withdraws these rights through decrees, amendments and modifications of the regulations.

Second: Contradictions could emerge if the working collective does not implement its rights and duties in its dialectical link, if it forgets or does not fulfill its responsibilities at the necessary level, or, if it does not direct enough of its efforts toward the most effective management of the means of production.

Therefore, contradictions could emerge, especially if the interests of the collective as a manager or those of the state as an owner are violated. This means that contradictions between the manager and owner can emerge as result not only of objective but also of subjective reasons. The probability of such contradictions must be taken into account at the forthcoming discussion of the concept and in the entire work of creating and applying the new labor code.

What is the way to avert and overcome such contradictions emerging because of objective reasons?

THE WAY IS TO CONSISTENTLY APPLY THE ECONOMIC APPROACH AND ITS MECHANISM ALONG THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION CHAIN -- FROM THE BRIGADES, ENTERPRISES AND COMBINES TO THE MINISTRY.

As it is emphasized at the plenum, a prompt and conscientious implementation of the requirements of the economic approach and of its mechanism, and their constant perfection, is a particularly important factor for the correct functioning and development of the entire system of relations among the working collectives, between the collectives and the administrative organs. These relations will be juridically regulated in the new labor code.

Comrades, what is the major factor in the nationwide discussions of the party concept of a new labor code?

THE MAIN THING IS THE PROPOSALS OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE, RELATED TO PERFECTING LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS, TO INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND TO OBTAINING A HIGHER QUALITY OF PRODUCTION, FOR MORE CONSUMER GOODS AND FOR MORE DIVERSIFIED PUBLIC SERVICES.

LABOR QUALITY AND WORKING DISCIPLINE, COMRADES, WILL PLAY A DECISIVE ROLE IN OUR PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT. IT IS QUITE NATURAL THAT NATIONWIDE DISCUSSION MUST DEVOTE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE QUESTIONS OF IMPROVING LABOR QUALITY AND INCREASING WORK RESULTS, TO THE QUESTIONS OF CONSOLIDATING WORK DISCIPLINE.

It is a simple truth that the plates on our table will be more abundant, our home more comfortable and our prosperity higher if our labor is more effective and if we produce more good quality products.

THIS TRUTH, HOWEVER, IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE MOODS AND APPROACH OF CONSUMERS AS REGARDS THE PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND OF LABOR RELATIONS. In order to demand more one must also give more -- produce more. The increased rights have to be in keeping with the increased responsibilities.

WE WILL WORK OUT AND APPLY THE NEW LABOR CODE AIMED AT ACHIEVING HIGHER NATIONAL CULTURAL STANDARDS OF OUR PEOPLE. FOR THIS PURPOSE, HOWEVER, IT IS NECESSARY TO CREATE CONDITIONS SO THAT ALL THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES CAN BE EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED AND SO THAT THE PEOPLE MAY STRONGLY DISPLAY THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND STRENGTH IN THE FIELD OF LABOR. Comrades, in the course of the discussion it was pointed out on several occasions that THE PARTY CONCEPT ON THE NEW LABOR CODE IS BASED ON MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY, ON THE INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE OF SOCIALISM IN THE SOVIET UNION AND IN OTHER FRATERNAL COUNTRIES, AND ALONG WITH THIS IT REFLECTS OUR CONDITIONS, ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS AND SHORTCOMINGS IN THE SPHERE OF LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS. This assertion is fully correct.

I want to emphasize that not only in the comprehensive theoretical and practical activity of our party in forming and developing the April political line but also now with the elaboration of the party's conception of a new labor code, WE HAVE BEEN GUIDED BY LENIN'S APPROACH. Lenin and the Bolsheviks, their revolutionary struggle, studied the practice of other countries and, at the same time, analyzed in detail the specific conditions in Russia. They implemented their own experience and positive foreign experiences in a creative manner.

In the spirit of this approach, while elaborating the conception, we carefully studied the worldwide experience and primarily the experience of the CPSU and of all fraternal socialist countries.

We neither transferred mechanically the positive experience of other countries, nor do we advocate any ready-made recipes, alien to Marxist-Leninist theory. The party concept has nothing in common either with the leftist deviations from the Marxist-Leninist teaching, nor with the so-called "models" of socialism.

THE PARTY CONCEPT RELIES ON THE LENINIST PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM AND ON THE DIALECTICAL UNITY BETWEEN CENTRALISM AND DECENTRALISM AT THE STAGE OF BUILDING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM. IT OPENS NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY IN THE LABOR SPHERE -- IN THE SPIRIT OF THE APRIL LINE OF THE PARTY AND IN THE SPIRIT OF MARXISM-LENINISM.

The implementation of the party's concept for a new labor code will create prerequisites for further developing the self-initiative of each working man, raising the role of the workers' collective, and for developing democracy in labor -- which is a sphere of decisive important in social life.

THE VITALITY AND STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM ARE REFLECTED IN THE PARTY CONCEPT. Socialism is creating even better conditions for the development of the working people's creative talents, for a constant progress of the personality, for increasing the people's prosperity.

Along with the development of socialism, and particularly its economy, socialist democracy is being developed in all spheres of public life. The working man more and more confirms his role as a subject of administration with a decisive word not only in the sphere of labor and labor relations, but also in the comprehensive system of social management. This is the reason for the power of socialism; these are its historical advantages compared with the capitalist system! It is not accidental that in the party's conception no mention is made nor can be made of such monstrous phenomena as unemployment, misery and exploitation of the worker and of the working man because these are phenomena applicable to capitalism. LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS IN OUR COUNTRY ARE ON A BASICALLY DIFFERENT FOUNDATION -- ON A SOCIALIST FOUNDATION. THIS IS THE MAIN SOURCE NOT ONLY OF THE CONSTANT PROGRESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY BUT ALSO OF THE PROGRESS OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

Comrades, the forthcoming nationwide discussion of the party's conception of a new labor code will soon take place. The new labor code and the entire complex of bills connected with it, mentioned in the conception itself, must also be worked out. Many people, of course, will be involved in this work -- political figures, trade union leaders, specialists in various spheres of science, and particularly jurists.

They will undoubtedly make a great contribution to this. I want to particularly emphasize that we can work out a good labor code under a single, absolute condition: It should not be an act of only a group of political figures and specialists. THE NEW LABOR CODE SHOULD BE AN ACT OF THE PEOPLE, OF THE WORKING MAN.

This is because the people are feeling the full complexity and acuteness of the problems of labor and labor relations, which must be settled by the new labor code.

This is because the people, the working man, are the ones who will work and create under the conditions established by the new labor code.

This is because our people are an active and politically mature people with a creative and critical approach, people who have great experience in building the new society.

The Bulgarian trade unions will play a major role in the discussion of the party's conception. They have to be the basic organizers of the platforms and other events at which the worker's voice will be heard, the voice of every socialist worker.

We also expect great activity on the part of the Komsomol, of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian Women's Movement, and the other public organizations, as well as of the workers in Bulgarian institutes of science and in the mass information media. In the forthcoming discussion, however, the main responsibility will be shouldered principally by the party organizations and committees. The creation of a political and psychological atmosphere and the necessary organizational conditions will depend mainly on them so that the initiative of each working unit and of each individual working man may manifest itself. They, the party organizations and committees, must guarantee that each proposal, each view and each critical note be submitted to the party Central Committee and to the government.

Comrades, I already emphasized that in the preparatory work for the new labor code we paid great attention to the nationwide discussion on the party's conception. For us it is important that the basic principles of this conception and later of the labor code can reach the awareness of each working man and of all people in our country. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE NATIONWIDE DISCUSSION WILL PARTICULARLY INCREASE THE SELF-AWARENESS OF THE PARTY, OF THE PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AND OF ALL PEOPLE ABOUT THE ROLE AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THEIR WORK AND OF THEIR WORKING ENVIRONMENT IN THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SOCIETY. Now we have to be more deeply aware of the fact that for us as a socialist society there is no other way to progress toward a better and creative life than through labor -- LABOR THAT IS MORE AND MORE PRODUCTIVE, LABOR IN WHICH MORE BRAINS AND SKILLS ARE USED, LABOR BASED ON THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

THIS IS PRECISELY WHY IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO WORK OUT A LABOR CODE THAT WILL BE FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PARTY'S CONCEPTION AND THAT WILL STEADILY AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE CONCEPTION OF THE NEW LABOR CODE AND THE BILLS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED ALONG WITH IT. It is absolutely clear to us, as a central committee, as a communist party, that we are marching forward to qualitative new changes in social development and in all spheres of our life. This will require tremendous work from each basic organization, from each party leadership and the entire party. This work will be a decisive factor in the future destiny of the labor code and for the basic principles based on the party's conception.

Therefore, the point is not only to discuss the party conception nationwide, but also to correctly elaborate the new labor code in the spirit of this conception and to implement its juridical formulations in practice. In this respect the party organizations and leaderships must be unyielding in asserting the new principles; they must struggle to overcome passivity and conservatism as well as the bureaucratic barriers against any manifestations of a campaign-like and boastful approach.

We have the experience, strength and potential to meet the new social requirements. The BCP has always coped with the tasks that the country's development has set for it -- not only in the struggle to set up the people's government and in the transition period, when the foundations of socialism were laid, but also in working out the new party program and the new constitution, as well as in the fulfillment of past tasks connected with building developed socialism. THE PARTY HAS ALWAYS BEEN EQUAL TO ITS HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITY, HAS ALWAYS JUSTIFIED THE HOPE AND FAITH OF OUR PEOPLE. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THIS WILL ALSO CONTINUE NOW THAT THIS GREAT HISTORIC CAUSE IS BEING CARRIED OUT.

This complicated and responsible work will make our party intensify the fraternal unity with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, will make it rely on the Fatherland Front, the Komsomol and public organizations, state and economic organs and organizations, and on the entire Bulgarian people.

MAY THE NATIONWIDE DISCUSSION OF THE PARTY CONCEPTION ON THE NEW LABOR CODE GIVE A POWERFUL IMPETUS TO THE WORKING AND POLITICAL UPSURGE OF THE WORKERS CLASS, OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN AGRICLTURE, THE PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA AND OUR ENTIRE PEOPLE IN IMPLEMENTING THE DECISIONS OF THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS, IN ACHIEVING NEW SUCCESSES IN BUILDING A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

Thank you for your attention!

SFRY RADIO REPORTS ROME-SOFIA RELATIONS 'TENSE'

AU060947 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] The relations between Rome and Sofia continue to be tense and show no sign of relaxation. The arrest of Sergey Ivanov Antonov, employee at the Bulgarian airline office in Rome, accused of being an accomplice in the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II, has exceeded an ordinary diplomatic incident.

Sofia denies any grounds for the accusations against Antonov and demands that he should be released. Bulgaria also demands that the Antonov case be taken out of the jurisdiction of the courts and elevated to a political level of negotiations between the two countries.

Italy has replied that Italian courts are completely independent of the executive powers. It ensures the complete protection of civil rights and guarantees the rule of law in the proceedings and the verdict.

USSR'S 'GREAT AUTHORITY' IN MIDDLE EAST EXTOLLED

AU071645 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Vladimir Divis, RUDE PRAVO Moscow correspondent: "Wheat From the Chaff"]

[Text] In past years, the United States, together with Israel, has gone to no small effort to discredit Soviet foreign policy and to reduce the USSR's authority and limit its influence on events in the Middle East. The end of these efforts was documented by the course of the negotiations in Moscow of the nine-member delegation of the "Committee of Seven," established on the basis of the decision of the Arab summit conference in Fes, Morocco.

The head of the delegation, King Husayn of Jordan, in his speech at the Friday meeting with the highest Soviet representatives, expressed this idea unambiguously when he said that "the members of his delegation view their presence in Moscow as evidence of recognizing the great authority enjoyed by the Soviet Union in the Arab world thanks to its consistent struggle for peace and international security..."

Contrary to this, the American plan aimed at resolving the situation in the Middle East, submitted by American President R. Reagan on the eve of the Fes conference, pursued the opposite objective -- to smash the nascent united front of the Arab state and then, through separate agreements, to consolidate and expand U.S. influence in that region.

The participants in the conference categorically rejected these attempts and, on the contrary, in fact adopted conclusions very close to the proposals for resolving the Middle East crisis, contained in L. Brezhnev's speech of 15 September this year.

The current negotiations in Moscow have confirmed that the conclusions of the Fes conference do not remain on paper only. The ministers of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Jordan also did not let the concentrated slanderous campaign of the bourgeois information media discourage them from making the visit to the USSR. Their speeches in the course of the talks in the Kremlin reaffirm that even the conservatively oriented Arab governments are now able to separate the wheat from the chaff without foreign help, and the genuine friend of the Arab nation, which the Soviet Union undoubtedly is, from those forces that strive to assert their selfish interests in the Arab world and, above all, in the Middle East.

'REGRETTABLE STANCES' OF NETHERLANDS CP DECRIED

AU041635 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Dec 82 p 7

[Hague/Bonn dispatch by RUDE PRAVO reporter Vitezslav Havlicek: "Regrettable Stances: Deliberations of the Congress of Holland's Communist Party:" passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] Hague/Bonn -- THE SOLUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM, WHICH IS EVEN HIGHER IN HOLLAND THAN IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, AND THE FIGHT AGAINST PREPARATIONS FOR DEPLOYING NEW AMERICAN MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR MISSILES CONTINUE TO BE THE TWO MAIN CURRENT TASKS FOR MEMBERS OF THE NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY. THIS FOLLOWS FROM THE 3-DAY DELIBERATIONS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY, WHICH ENDED THIS MONDAY.

The congress declared that continuing to fight against plans to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Holland and against the arms race is inevitable. The congress participants expressed support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives which are aimed at internationl detente.

HENK HOEKSTRA, CHAIRMAN OF THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ANNOUNCED AT THE CONGRESS THAT HE IS LEAVING HIS FUNCTION. IN CONCLUSION OF THE CONGRESS DELIBERATIONS A NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE WAS ELECTED WHICH WILL ELECT A NEW PARTY LEADERSHIP AT ITS NEXT SESSION.

As the newspaper DE VAARHELD and other elements of the Netherlands press say, a sharp discussion had developed at the congress around the cooperation of the Netherlands Communist Party with other political parties and movements both in the country itself and abroad. CONTRARY TO THE OPINIONS OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF MEMBERS STANDING ON THE POSITIONS OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, THE CONGRESS ALSO ADOPTED CERTAIN DECISIONS WHICH REPRESENT A DEVIATION FROM THESE PRINCIPLES AND THE PARTY'S ISOLATION FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS MOVEMENT. Apart from other things, the Netherlands Communist Party is to cease contacts with the PZPR and instead support the illegal leadership of the disbanded "Solidarity" organization in Poland as well as the adherents of the so-called "Charter" in the CSSR.

In a period which is daily bringing new proof of the imperative need to join all progressive forces in the international field in the fight against preparations for nuclear war and against the deployment of new American nuclear arms in Western Europe which is being prepared, the adoption of such stances is undoubtedly regrettable. The laudatory commentaries of the Netherlands and West German bourgeois press clearly show whom such stances benefit.

JAKES ADDRESSES HEALTH WORKERS SESSION IN PRAGUE

LD072336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Representatives of brigades of socialist labor from the sphere of health care have met in Prague for a statewide conference. The deliberations were attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Jakes spoke about the seventh session of the party's Central Committee and about the tasks ensuing from its conclusions for the sphere of health care. He noted that the state plan envisages a further development of health care both in production and services, and that the demand for a high quality of work, good management and cost consciousness applies also to health care. It is important to make the most effective use of the large sums spent for health care by our socialist society.

Comrade Milos Jakes recalled that the loss of working time due to illness and accidents is still high and, therefore, improved work by health care staff could contribute significantly to reducing it. He said that it is necessary, at the same time, to combat more resolutely various kinds of abuses which are largely the work of irresponsible individuals who abuse the situation in which sick people find themselves. This throws a bad light on the whole sphere of health care and on the teams of people who work in it.

Comrade Jakes emphasized that precisely the brigades of socialist labor have the greatest moral right to combat these negative phenomena.

Further on in his speech he stressed that peace and health are the most valuable possessions for every human being. The struggle for peace demands active support for the peace policy of the Soviet Union which expresses the interests of our people, and health care staff cannot keep aloof from this struggle.

In conclusion, Comrade Jakes expressed the conviction that the brigades of socialist labor will be in the vanguard of the endeavor for the fulfillment of the tasks set out in the sphere of health care by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

STATISTICS OFFICE REDUCES ADMINISTRATIVE WORK

AU301255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 82 p 4

[CTK report: "Only the Necessary Administration Work"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Nov (CTK) -- The excessive administration work in our national economy is abundantly supported by, among other things, extensively required return sheets, statistics and reports. Sometimes this involves immense numbers of tables, which are moreover produced in duplicate, regardless of whether they are absolutely necessary. Thus it is only natural that most of them are uselessly filed away.

That is why the Czech statistical office discontinued, as of 1 October 1982, almost 180 return sheets required from 20 ministerial branches. It also forbids these branches, effective immediately, from requesting nonapproved statistical data, return sheets and reports from subordinate organizations. Next year the envisaged return sheets of ministerial branches will also be reduced from 172 to 153, that is 15 percent. The expedient limiting and reducing of statistical returns is no isolated action.

According to Jiri Antos, chairman of the Czech statistical office, who addressed the Thursday press conference in Prague, the largest and most extensive "private" administration work is called forth by economic units in enterprises and institutions and by middle management links.

BRIEFS

LENART AT NUCLEAR CONFERENCE -- Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee Viliam Salgovic and Ignac Janak today attended a conference of directors general of organizations which participate in the construction of the V-2 nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunica. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 7 Dec 82 LD]

GOSR SOIREE -- A festive program devoted to the 65th anniversary of the GOSR and the 60th anniversary of the USSR was organized today in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague. The soiree was attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier; Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador; and other personalities. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 7 Dec 82 LD]

CONGRESSIONAL REJECTION OF MX PROJECT REPORTED

DW080921 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives last night refused to appropriate the funds to produce the MX intercontinental missiles ordered by President Reagan. With a clear majority of 245 to 176, it voted to cut the approximately $1 billion asked for the production of the first weapons of this type. Even while the debate was still in progress Reagan sought by telephone to draw congressmen to his side. Earlier he had called 76 congressmen for this purpose. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Security Adviser Clark were also sent to the House of Representatives to put pressure on congressmen.

The GDR radio correspondent in Washington has reported that the big U.S. television networks assessed the outcome of the vote, which was reached after a vehement debate, as a serious political defeat for the Reagan government. He pointed out, however, that the new nuclear weapons system has not yet been shelved because the funds for research on and development of the MX continue to flow. Meanwhile, President Reagan has announced that he intends to force the MX program through the Senate this week where his Republican Party holds the majority.

Ever since it was announced, the project has met with vehement resistance among the world public as well as in the United States. Senator Edward Kennedy has said that the deployment of the MX missiles would increase the risk of nuclear war.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN UK

For East Berlin ADN International Service and London reportage on the 1-week visit of Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, to the United Kingdom, see the United Kingdom section of the 7 December, and subsequent issues, Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BOEHM COMMENTS ON BRUSSELS NATO MEETING

DW011737 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Gerhard Boehm commentary]

[Text] It is certainly only by accident that the first anniversary of the beginning of the Geneva negotiations (?with) the United States on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe coincides today with the meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group (?leaders). The topic of discussion, however, is the same in Geneva as in Brussels -- the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons intended for Europe.

It has been learned in Brussels that the NATO states will fully back the decision to deploy 562 Pershing II and cruise missiles. Nothing else was to be expected. The governments of Belgium and the Netherlands, which are still hesitant, are supposed to be put under pressure with the [passage indistinct].

What is becoming clear in Brussels is the fact that as at every other NATO meeting, not one of the negotiation and disarmament proposals submitted mainly by the Soviet Union has even been mentioned. The United States and NATO -- this was clearly stated by NATO Commander in Chief Rogers in interviews given prior to Brussels -- are insisting on the nuclear first strike strategy which has been clearly renounced by the Soviet Union. No expert can deny that the Pershing II, the cruise missiles and the (?100) MX-missiles decided on by President Reagan are planned for a first strike.

In any event Washington wants both -- the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and the construction and deployment of intercontinental MX missiles. The Reagan administration is even going to far as to state -- according to a San Francisco EXAMINER interview with Secretary of Defense Weinberger -- that it would withdraw its delegation from the second negotiation body in Geneva, which is discussing the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, if Congress does not approve the $26.4 billion required for the MX missiles.

This is clear blackmail of those U.S. politicians and representatives who are for negotiations and against the high level of nuclear armament that has gotten out of control. Washington's aim is to obtain strategic superiority of the United States and NATO over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. What, then, is the role played by Reagan's determination to negotiate, which Weinberger wants to inform his colleagues about in Brussles? Why is the United States negotiating at all on the two levels in Geneva?

First, there is the pressure to negotiate -- pressure felt only by Washington and not by the USSR where the doors are open to everyone demanding disarmament negotiations. This pressure comes from the peace movement in the United States and Western Europe as well as from the resistance of some otherwise loyal allies over the first strike doctrine of nuclear war which allegedly is possible, and can be limited and won.

To calm the broad masses of people the argument is used that negotiations are taking place with the East and that rearmament will take place only if the negotiations fail. This makes sense only the other way a round: negotiations are being held so as to rearm simultaneously. Rumors, incorrect rumors, are even being spread by Washington to the effect that serious and thorough discussions are taking place on clearly defined issues. Washington wants to pretend that progress is being achieved although its position has not changed a bit and its delegation in Geneva continues to demand the actual capitulation of the USSR. What the people in Washington and Brussels want are negotiations as a screen behind which rearmament can proceed unimpeded.

As demanded by the USSR, the only sensible alternative to this course, which increases the danger of nuclear war, is serious negotiations aimed at disarmament and not at camouflaging increased armament. The NATO discussions in Brussels do not serve these aims.

DISARMAMENT TALKS TERMED 'DECORATIVE TRIMMINGS'

DW071047 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Albert Reiss' review of the past week's events]

[Excerpt] Certain conferences and negotiations are most closely interconnected: There was the Brussels NATO winter meeting, and there are the Geneva Soviet-U.S. negotiations, one on nuclear armaments in Europe and the other on strategic arms. The former was adjourned last week until mid- or late January.

Let us start with Brussels. The various committees of the defense ministers met and results have been produced. The foreign ministers will be meeting this week. But it is safe to say that the decisions have already been made because it is highly unlikely that the NATO foreign ministers will say something that differs from their colleagues of the military department.

As far as the decisions are concerned, they can probably be considered more momentous than those made during the past 2 years. The NATO missile decision of 12 December 1979 formed the center. It was reaffirmed once again. The communique of the defense ministers contains footnotes that disclose objections; they primarily involve Greece, yet they do not make the NATO decision invalid.

What makes the decision more momentous is the fact that, first, there is barely a year left until the envisaged deployment of the Pershing II and the cruise missiles. After all, they say that the deployment will take place if the Geneva negotiations fail to produce the desired result. The phrasing alone is questionable; what do they mean by desired?

What does the United States desire? It desires to deploy. That brings me to the second, the crucial point: In 1979 when the missile decision was adopted it was still possible, if need be, to concede some illusions about U.S. negotiating readiness to those who approved the missile decision -- I say if need be, because no minister can be so naive as not to have realized fully even then what he had helped to decide. This is no longer possible today.

Every defense minister who said aye last week, and every foreign minister who will be saying aye this week, is perfectly aware of what he is doing. As far as the United States is concerned the siting of the medium-range missiles in Western Europe has absolute priority rank. Negotiations are but decorative trimmings. All those in Brussels who requested a calming word, a sly hint concerning the constructive conduct of the negotiations, were told by Weinberger in brutal frankness that it is solely the business of the Americans, and nobody else's in NATO, how the negotiations in Geneva are conducted. It was with such a reaction to quite justified concerns of his partners that the U.S. secretary of defense demanded carte blanche for Geneva, and he got it.

It was characteristic also for this NATO meeting that the proposals of the Soviet Union were simply ignored. But how can it be interpreted as readiness to negotiate, as a constructive readiness to negotiate, if the proposals of the other side are not even heeded, not even debated? One should not indeed cease to ask the NATO ministers.

There is the USSR's proposals to freeze the nuclear armaments at their present level, that is to say discontinuing nuclear armament as the first step, that can be undertaken. Why don't they seriously respond to this proposal? The argument that such a moratorium would perpetuate some Soviet preponderence is childish. There are many political forces, including the majority of the U.S. Catholic bishops, men like Edward Kennedy, Paul Warnke, Robert McNamara, and many others who are at least as far away from the Soviet Union politically as are the NATO ministers gathering in Brussels, who are at least standing on the ground of the West just as firmly as do the latter, and who nevertheless do not shrink back from proposing something that the Soviet Union likewise proposes. If any preponderance of the Soviet Union were thereby perpetuated they surely wouldn't behave as they do.

And why can't NATO, and with it the United States, do the same as the Soviet Union does and renounce the first use of nuclear weapons? If one claims not to have any war of aggression in one's concept, as NATO does, what prevents him from renouncing the first nuclear strike? The NATO ministers should be incessantly asked about this and many other matters. And they are asked. This is attributable to the fact that, as FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote the other day, the peace movement was sitting at the table with the defense ministers in spirit, as it were. On the other hand this means, however, that no action of the peace movement is futile. Each of them has its benefits; only, they have to be carried out.

RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S LATIN AMERICA TOUR

DW061543 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan yesterday expressed satisfaction over his tour of four Latin American countries. People in the states involved were less satisfied, as shown by, among other things anti-Yankee demonstrations over the weekend. Listen to what Klaus-Dieter Kroeber has to say:

Especially during the past 2 days the picture conveyed by the outer framework became clearer. As a West German paper put it: In a convoy of steel sterility, screened by hundreds of specialists flown in and by armored limousines and helicopters, so that the domestic secret services truly had an inferiority complex, confusing countries -- in Brazil he toasted the people of Bolivia -- this is the manner in which he had six presidents report to him within 4 days, this is how he reinforced his stereotyped concept of his rebellious backyard.

Today's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: To the conservatives he appears to be the Uncle Sam who helps out with a few bags of dollars in case of need; to the leftists he appears as the clumsy Hollywood cowboy who shoots from the hip, brings in weapons and uses the big stick in the event of unrest in Central America.

As I said, this is a quotation from today's issue of the bourgeois SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, so no one can falsely attribute this to me. It is a fact that Reagan certified that Guatemalan President Rios Montt, who practices mass murder against the Indian population as the most suitable means of controlling rebellious farmers, had achieved successes in human rights and promised him new military aid. Magana of El Salvador, whose troops and rightist death squadrons have killed thousands of their compatriots and who find themselves exposed to increasingly vehement strikes from the Farabundo Marti resistance movement, was also promised additional aid.

In short, and I will quote SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG once more: He gives the impression that he will amply supply El Salvador, Honduras and now also Guatemala with weapons to combat the guerrillas and to undermine the revolutionary regime of Nicaragua. He preaches democracy, but he excludes leftists from that democracy. End of quotation. By the leftists he means the people's forces.

He isn't concerned about the warnings from his contacts in Brazil and Columbia. Presidents Figueiredo and Betancourt came out expressly against any North American interference and stressed the right of the peoples to shape their lives as they see fit. Betancourt even demanded the readmission of Cuba to the OAS.

Reagan's contention that Moscow, Havana and Managua are to blame for all revolutions in Central America did not find an audience. He learned a lot, the President said yesterday on his flight home. What did he learn, anyway?

SED'S FELFE MEETS WITH CPSU STUDY DELEGATION

DW081147 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today met with a CPSU Central Committee study delegation headed by Aleksandr Fedorovich Gudkov, first secretary of the Kursk Oblast party committee, for a friendly talk.

Werner Felfe informed the guests about the efforts of the GDR working people to fulfill the decisions of the 10th party congress. He referred to the results cited during the fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee and stressed that the LPG peasants in the GDR will purposefully contribute to the solution of the main task -- ensuring the unity of economic and social policy.

The Soviet comrades reported on the broad movement for implementing the Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee plenum in May.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and confident atmosphere, was attended by Helmut Semmelmann, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Agriculture, and by USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov.

HONECKER ON VALUE OF CONSUMER GOODS SENT TO USSR

WA071600 East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 37 No 11/12, Nov-Dec 82 Signed to Press 21 Oct 82 pp 1093-1099

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR: "Fraternally Allied in Strong Militant Partnership"]

[Excerpt] The long-range outlook for GDR-USSR joint efforts is particularly positive in a number of areas which, in a sense, lie on the main road to continued economic progressive spheres of science and production. One need only name microelectronics and robot construction as examples. In the coming years our efforts, together with other interested socialist countries will increasingly concentrate on the development of science and technology and on the introduction of modern technology in industrial and agricultural production. All efforts are increasingly governed by intensification of production.

As far as the USSR's extensive deliveries of raw materials and fuels to the GDR are concerned, our people consider them to be an indispensable, long-term guarantee of a stable, planned advancement. Under present conditions it can be all the more easily understood how valuable was the early decision by our party to exhaustively exploit our own raw materials, but at the same time to refine as highly as possible the imported resources from the USSR. One need only call to mind the consistently careful use of petroleum. The citizens of the GDR also know under what difficult geographical conditions petroleum and natural gas are extracted in the USSR and what long transportation distances must be overcome. As in known, over 10,000 workers of our country have participated in the construction of the Soyus natural gas pipeline. Construction work has now begun on over 545 kilometers of pipeline and the accompanying facilities and housing, a youth project on which about 5,000 GDR workers are employed.

Last but not least to be mentioned are the deliveries of consumer goods to the Soviet Union, which will amount to over 4.3 billion valuta marks in 1982. Thus the interdependence of our economies continues to grow.

STATE TO REDUCE SUBSIDIES TO AGRICULTURE

LD071254 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI) - Stricter economic conditions are to be introduced for Hungarian agricultural units from January 1 1983. Under a government decision prices of material and machines used in agriculture are to be increased and state subsidies for the branch reduced.

However, selective raising of state purchasing prices will only partly compensate for increase in costs.

The measure does not affect small-scale production. It aims to help agricultural units to adapt quicker and more efficiently to changing buying and selling conditions of internal and external markets, to closer adjust production structure to export demands, and to economize with material, machinery and labour.

The increase in prime costs of agricultural goods will decrease the purchasing power of large units. This extra costs can only be recovered by surplus production and higher efficiency. Farms are to be given greater independence in developing and using their own financial reserves, and local administration will grant temporary credits to cooperatives and state farms that work in more difficult conditions and have temporary financial difficulties. The planned price rises affect farm machinery the most. Prices of tractors and attachments are to go up 22-23 per cent, special-purpose machinery by 44 per cent and special - purpose equipment, made in Hungary, or imported from socialist countries, by 60 per cent. The increases originate from the growth in prime costs and the decrease in central subsidy.

Price of herbicides and insecticides will increase by an average 18 per cent. Import fodder will cost 12 per cent more and home-produced fodder 6 per cent more. Artificial fertilizers will not be more expensive. Simultaneously the state purchase price of farm produce will go up on the average by 3.7 per cent.

The government also decided to simplify the system of institutions under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Three central management organizations will carry out the work of eight in order to improve management efficiency, eliminate parallel activity and economize on staff and costs.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION DOWN 3.6 PERCENT IN BUDAPEST

LD071304 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI) -- Energy consumption in Budapest is to be 3.6 per cent lower in 1982 than in 1980, savings equivalent to the heating value of 115,000 tons of crude oil. Although there was a 0.5 per cent consumption increase in industrial production, the construction industry used 2.7 p.c. less energy, production branches consumed 4 per cent less and households 3.4 per cent less.

Budapest's share of the country's total energy consumption is 15 per cent. The capital has a quarter of all industrial plants and a population of over two million. In recent decades 1.2 to 1.3 per cent surplus energy has been used to achieve one per cent growth of the national income. The target of the 6th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) is to achieve similar growth with a 0.6 to 0.7 per cent surplus energy consumption.

Leading party and state organizations recently discussed the energy management. It was stated that in the capital as throughout the country heating with oil has to be decreased. The more than 100,000 tons of oil which heat 100,000 flats in Budapest is to be replaced by piped gas.

At present some 500,000 flats are heated with piped gas and every year an additional 20,000 to 25,000 flats are linked to the network. As 40 percent of the lines were built more than 20 years ago, maintenance and replacement is necessary, heating centrals are to increase to 230,000 by 1985.

Until the final year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan more than 15,000 million forints are to be granted for energy rationalization projects. Although only 21 of the 300 projects are in the capital, the saving of Budapest companies will amount to 30 per cent of the total.

Central organizations and the Hungarian National Bank give preference to technical developments that will improve energy management, design and series production of consumption and measuring equipment, modern coal-fired installations and energy saving technology and material.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF SYRIAN PEACE GROUP

LD252110 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 25 (MTI) -- A communique on the talks in Hungary of a Syrian peace delegation, headed by ('Abd al-Kani Khannut), general secretary of the Arab Socialist [Ba'th] Party, and member of the Syrian Progressive Front and the Executive Committee of the Syrian peace council, states that imperialist and reactionary circles have increased international tension and are endangering world peace and the security of peoples by starting a new epoch of the arms race. The unity of progressive democratic and peace-loving forces is necessary to counter their attempts.

The Hungarian and Syrian peace delegations considered the situation in the Middle East particularly dangerous and that Israel, while enjoying the support of the United States, is attacking the peoples of the region and causing immense suffering to Lebanon and Palestinian refugees.

They expressed support of the Palestinian Arab people in its just struggle, and stressed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of Palestinian interests. Rejecting the Reagan plan and similar pretences at solution, they support the resolution of the Fes Arab summit and the Soviet proposal, which constitute a good basis for negotiations on a comprehensive settlement.

The representatives of the Hungarian peace movement, headed by President Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, pointed out that the Hungarian people support the Syrian Arab Republic with sincere friendship and fraternal solidarity. They appreciate Syria's effort for a just peace in the Middle East.

URBAN SAYS 'STEPS' AGAINST U.S. 'BEING STUDIED'

LD071556 Warsaw PAP in English 1446 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 Dec -- Asked to characterize Gen. Jaruzelski's latest speech made at his meeting with miners, and concerning the possibilities of limiting the area of Poland's cooperation with the U.S. Administration, if the latter does not conform to the norms of international law and good manners and if it is going on with the present aggressive campaign, Minister Urban said that Gen. Jaruzelski had spoken in conditional terms, that is he had announced a possibility of taking such steps, but that no such steps had been taken yet. I have got nothing more to say on this topic at the moment except that possible steps are being studied, said Jerzy Urban.

TV VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO CHANGING SITUATON

Shultz Expresses Caution

LD071916 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, has started his visit to West European countries. Today he arrived in Bonn, where he is discussing with the FRG leaders the foreign policy of the West with respect to the European socialist countries. Shultz spoke about Poland. He stated that the suspension or lifting of martial law will not satisfy Washington. We will have to see what such a move really means, he said. Commentators are under the impression that the changing political situation in Poland is already making Washington alter its criteria and evaluations so as to continue treating the Polish issue as a pretext for doing more damage to the socialist community. Until now, the Americans have demanded in a loud voice the lifting of martial law and economic sanctions, and they are waging a propaganda war. Thus, the Reagan administration is taking out an insurance policy for every eventuality.

U.S. 'Annoyed'

LD071922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The United States is still continuing its attacks on our country. In the United Nations General Assembly Social Committee, (Robert Casten), the U.S. delegate, maintained that no fundamental changes have taken place in Poland since 13 December last year and that human rights are violated on a mass scale in our country. Representatives of the Washington Adminsitration have been annoyed with us for some time because life in Poland is becoming normal. Increasingly violent attacks on the Polish Government, the reiteration of the same accusations have been going on for several weeks now, when the internal situation in our country has been clearly calming down. Commentators come to the conclusion that the Americans are among the few UN delegations who do not see, or do not want to see, positive elements in the development of events in Poland.

PAPER CONDEMNS PLANNED DEMONSTRATIONS IN U.S.

LD081016 Warsaw PAP in English 0722 GMT 8 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 8 Dec -- TRYBUNA LUDU observed that "the current White House resident dislikes good news from Poland which daily confirm progress in the Polish domestic and economic situation."

"This is the impression one gains on hearing of Washington's plans further to interfere in our country's affairs," the daily continued referring to a planned noisy demonstration in Washington on December 12 to manifest 'Solidarity with Poland.' It is precisely on the eve of the opening of a Sejm debate convened to review matters concerning martial law, which is expected to produce important decisions normalising situation in Poland, that the American propaganda has decided to stage a successive anti-Polish campaign of slanders and disinformation.

"It is no secret that the anti-Polish long-term and multifarous activity of the United States has been triggered off by the defeat which the Washington 'hawks' suffered in Poland on the night of 12-13 December 1981 when their plans to transform Poland into a detonator destablizing the socialist community were shattered."

On the other hand the daily noted that "there are increasing signs that Europe's approach to the vital problems of preserving detente and cooperation of states with different social systems differs from that of the United States." Moreover, Western Europe become increasingly conscious of the fact that the recovering Poland, with her powerful allies, has not and will never become a toy in the U.S. imperialist policy. "This holds out a chance for Europe to return to fruitful cooperation. Against this background, very conspicuous is the blind hatred, petty obsession and political arrogance of the current U.S. Administration which would like to treat Poland as an object in its policy," said TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV ARRIVES FOR KRAKOW VISIT 7 DEC

Metallurgy Cooperation Planned

LD071916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] While on a working visit to our country, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minsters and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers, arrived today in Krakow. The program of the visit envisages a trip to some of the departments of the Krakow Lenin metallurgical combine and meetings with PZPR acitvists, workers at the steelworks, and representatives of the PZPR committee, works committee of the PZPR and the management of the Lenin steelworks.

During his welcome at the Krakow airport in Abice, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said the following to journalists: The objective of my visit to Krakow is to acquaint myself with the working conditions at the Lenin steelworks, to learn about the needs of Polish metallurgy and to discuss possibilities of cooperation between our countries in the metallurgical industry. I hope that it will be helpful in your activities for overcoming the crisis in the Polish economy.

Visits Lenin Steelworks

LD081008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, who is on a working visit to our country, visited yesterday some departments of the Lenin steelworks. During a meeting with the combine's party activities, Nikolay Baybakov reaffirmed once again the USSR's readiness to help the steelworks. He expressed the hope that cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in metallurgical industry would be of assistance in undertakings aimed at overcoming the crisis in our economy. At a meeting with the combine's management conditions for cooperation with the Soviet metallurgical industry and possibilities for Soviet raw material deliveries to the steelworks were discussed in detail.

KANIA PARTICIPATES IN GDYNIA PZPR CONFERENCE

LD071836 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia [No dateline as received] (PAP) -- A report-back conference of the PZPR in which Stanislaw Kania, member of the PZPR Central Committee, participated took place in the Gdynia shipyard named after the Paris Commune. It was stated both in the report-back report and during the discussion period that the recent months had been characterized by varied sociopolitical activeness. The working class of the heavy industry, it was stated, is becoming impatient with the economic and moral crisis of the country which has continued for so long. This causes clashes of extreme views. However, it is also a constructive element in activities and serves to work out, by means of dialogue, a conception of an improvement of our reality -- a conception which would be acceptable to the majority.

'CLANDESTINE' SOLIDARITY'S BUJAK ON NEW TASKS

OW071858 Hong Kong AFP in English 1810 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec, 7 (AFP) -- The boycott by workers of the new unions that the government here has tried to establish in place of labor organizations it recently outlawed has been among the major achievements of the Polish underground labor movement, according to a senior leader of the now clandestine trade union Solidarity. But Zbigniew Bujak, one of the founders of Solidarity's Provisional Coordination Committee (TKK), told the underground newspaper TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE that none of the "direct action" organized by the TKK, such as strikes and demonstrations, can be deemed a success. Nevertheless, Mr Bujak said, these moves contributed significantly to the growth of the boycott. Compared with the risks taken by those who have gone on strike or demonstrated in the streets, he argued, "refusing to sign loyalty oaths or to join the new unions" seems "an easy step to take."

"Even the demonstrations of August 31 (in which four persons died in gatherings marking the second anniversary of the Gdansk Accords that led to the establishment of Solidarity) were relatively weak for a union of 10 million members," Mr Bujak acknowledged. "They were able to sustain the union in its clandestine existence but could not prevent it from being declared illegal," he said. "But as a point of reference, they played an important role." Mr Bujak, who was Solidarity chairman for the Warsaw region, asserted that the underground movement has also "shattered the myth of the omnipresent and omnipotent U.B. (the political police)."

"There have been arrests," he said, "but if we were able to remain hidden for a full year it was because the number of persons prepared to collaborate with the other side (the police) was very small." He said that initially he and his partisans had considered it a success if they remained active until spring, but the fact that they have held together until now -- one year after the imposition of martial law -- "proves that such forms of clandestine activity are possible." The lifting of martial law, Mr Bujak continued, is not expected to be accompanied by the liberation of all those in detention or a general amnesty for those condemned. "The members of the TKK have adopted the principle that they will continue their activities until the liberation of all those who have been condemned," he said. "Before that, we don't foresee surfacing or breaking up." The task before the TKK, he explained, will be to elaborate a "program" to put forward at the beginning of next year at the latest. He said the plan would not call for "armed conspiracy to overthrow the regime" but would concern itself instead with the development of changes within the system.

As for rumors mentioning the creation of a Christian democratic union and the grouping of Catholics in a new party having a place in parliament, Mr Mubaj was asked if joining one of these organizations would "betray the principles forged in August," a reference to the Gdansk Accords of August, 1980.

"Others," he said, "can join, but we who are Solidarity activists, as well as (Solidarity head) Lech Walesa, [word indistinct] obliged to remain faithful to the ideas of [words indistinct].

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SUPPORTS END TO MARTIAL LAW

LD072214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] At its meeting the Democratic Party (SD) Central Committee Presidium analyzed the sociopolitical situation of the country. As a result of the further progress of stabilization of life and public order, the Presidium comes out in favor of ending the state of martial law, being of the opinion that the time has now come to depart from the rigors of martial law. The Presidium (?discussed) material for the (?ninth) party session as well as inner-party matters.

ARMY PAPER PRAISES MARTIAL LAW ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LD071628 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today praised the Martial Council of National Redemption and the Polish Government for their record of the past twelve months. The passing year, it said, "confirms consistence, resolve, but also flexibity and moderation of the Martial Council of National Redemption and the government in overcoming a succession of stumbling blocks to normalization."

"To speak of political courage, risk, farsight, is no exaggeration. Such a conduct is proper to someone who is profoundly convinced that his reasons are right, who has law and social understanding to support him." The newspaper gave martial law credit for averting civil strife in Poland and thus "saving the greatest good of the nation -- the young generation, its talents and ambitions. One can trust that this is just how history will judge it some day." ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI admitted that divisions, traumas and frustrations were still running deep in society, and added that they would take time to heal. "Still ahead of us is the extremely difficult struggle against the economic crisis."

"But today we have not only certainty and hope, but also quite many arguments, in fact more and more with every day. Our confidence...is today more than confidence. It is the conviction."

WEEKLY REJECTS CHURCH'S 'CONCILIATION PROGRAM'

LD071920 Prague CTK in English 1750 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw (CETEKA correspondent) [No date received] -- Political activation of the Catholic Church in Poland has been going on more than two years and attempts to involve the church in politics as a significant social force have been recurrent, the Polish weekly ARGUMENTY said in its latest issue.

The myth about the Catholic Church and Catholicism being threatened by state bodies has vanished long ago. Not a single person in Poland can now say that the development of the church is being curbed or its religious mission and activity prevented. The state thus has the right to expect support from the church in overcoming the crisis, and particularly its recongition that political affairs fall under the state's competence, just as the state recognizes the exclusive competence of the church in questions of faith and religion. However, cooperation of the state with the Catholic Church is impossible as long as church circles act on the basis of "conciliation programs" which do not provide for concord, but for the state's capitulation, the weekly stressed.

OBODOWSKI ADDRESSES SEJM ON ECONOMY 3 DECEMBER

LD031930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1208 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Government report on the 1983 economy delivered by Polish Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski at the 3 Dec Sejm session at the Sejm building in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the House: The government has submitted to the House the results of the social consultation on the variants of the assumptions of the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85, as well as the Council of Ministers' resolution of 26 November 1982 on the central plan for 1983. Referring to these documents, I would like to present to the citizen deputies the main economic problems for 1983.

A year of our economy's functioning under martial law is drawing to a close. It was, at the same time, the first year of the implementation of the economic reform. After autumn 1980 we experienced a fall in production. This fall was downright frightening in 1981. There was an increasing shortage of coal. We were threatened with a power disaster during the winter of 1981-82. There was the threat of a lack of heating and power at work enterprises, apartments, schools and hospitals. Work discipline broke down at many enterprises. The organization of labor was disintegrating, and there was growing anarchy in the country's economic life.

Political opponents were halting exports and the procurement of agriclutural produce. The introduction of martial law stopped the development of these pathological phenomena, and elementary order was restored to the economy. The process began of creating conditions conducive to overcoming economic difficulties and extricating the country from the crisis. This process did not , and does not, proceed easily and by itself. The process requires numerous barriers to be overcome, not just in the economic sphere, but also in the political and social spheres. We are, however, surmounting these barriers and achieving positive results in many areas. I will focus my attention on the economic sphere.

For 4 months now we have been achieving greater industrial production than that in the comparable period of 1981. The tendency toward production growth and, to some extent, a growth in work productivity is consolidating itself. It is now possible to assess that the results of 1982 will be only slightly lower than those of 1982.

This means that industry is adapting itself to the conditions of limited imports -- the so-called supply imports from capitalist countries. Production based on domestic raw materials or those obtained from socialist countries is increasing monthly. The number of enterprises that effectively substitute domestic materials for imported materials and implement their own new technologies is increasing.

Production results in hard coal mining have shaped up well since the beginning of 1982. By the end of November we will have extracted almost 174 million tons of coal, that is 24 million tons more than at the same period of 1981. Thanks to the miners' work in the coming winter we are not threatened by a shortage of coal in power and heating plants. They have accumulated much greater reserves than in previous years. At the same time, coal deliveries to the countryside have attained a record-breaking level. [Word indistinct] about this are a misunderstanding. We have also increased exports of coal, fully carrying out obligations with regard to socialist countries and regaining a considerable part of Western markets, which we lost last year.

We are trying to improve the catastrophic situation in the housing industry. In October a somewhat greater number of apartments were handed over for use than in October 1981. We will strive to consolidate this positive trend.

The situation in agriculture varies. As the citizen deputies know, we have had a good grain harvest. The sugar beet crop is also good. There was, it is true, less sugar beet than last year, but this year's crop contained a far greater sugar content. As a result of the long drought, the fodder crop was worse in some parts of the country. It is estimated that the hay crop was 10 percent less and fodder crops even 5 percent smaller than last year; the potato crop is also smaller.

In this situation unfavorable trends in breeding are noted. In the past few months there has been a drop in the numbers of cattle and pigs, which is small so far but gradually increasing. The procurement of milk and eggs is decreasing. It is difficult to solve the problem of breeding. Thus, we have to adapt breeding to our fodder reserves. We will strive, however, to protect the minimum numbers for breeding next year in order to be able -- with the settlement of fodder problems -- to increase as soon as possible the level of livestock procurement.

May it please the House. In my discussion of the fundamental issues of our foreign trade, I will not dwell at length on the problems -- well-known to the citizen deputies -- connected with the economic sanctions applied by the Western countries, especially by the U.S. Administration. These sanctions have caused a 28 percent cutback in imports from the capitalist countries as compared with a similar period last year. The import (?of supplies) from these countries, as compared with 1980, has decreased by 50 percent. These restrictions are being partially compensated by the increase in supplies from the socialist countries, especially from the Soviet Union. It is well-known, however, that our needs also encompass types of raw and other materials of which there is a shortage in the countries of our community. Not all our needs can be met by imports from our socialist partners. In this situation the 1982 export results deserve to be stressed. Despite a level of production below that of 1981, during the past 10 months we have achieved an export increase of over 6 percent -- adding in current prices, and slightly more if one adds in fixed prices.

Meanwhile, the increase in exports to the CEMA countries also deserves to be stressed, as well as the preservation at 1981 levels of our exports to the capitalist countries. Thanks to this (?we achieved) in our trade with the capitalist countries a positive mutual trade balance. We consider this an important element in the gradual restoration of our country's repayment credibility. We intend to rebuild this credibility.

We expect a realistic approach from our Western contractors to our payments problems. We believe that the bases of such an approach should lie in the abandonment of the use of economic instruments for political ends.

Citizen deputies, a particularly difficult aspect of our economic situation is, and remains, the money market situation. The change in retail prices implemented at the beginning of 1982 made it possible to begin the process of restoring equilibrium to the market. Following the passage of (?less than) several months these positive processes, however, were weakened. This is a consequence of the particularly powerful trend this year to increase wages, social supplements and other financial income of the population. The government understands the premises that give rise to these tendencies and that continue to cause pressure from many sides to increase the population's financial income. This does not bring about a more stable market and better living conditions for the population when the production of national income is falling.

In proposing price rises, while simultaneously introducing a compensation system, we declared our protection of the economically weakest sectors of the population. We also said it is not possible to make things equal for everyone with prices continually rising. This would contradict the goals and assumptions of the changes made. In trying to arrive at market equilibrium, we must adapt the (?level of) the population's financial income to the growth achieved in labor's social productivity, and to the goods available on the market.

Such is the fundamental precondition of bringing about market equilibrium. We will not achieve an improvement in the population's living conditions if we print money with no assurance of its real value. An increase in the population's money income is not yet linked with an increase in production and in services. In discussions on the ways of resolving this problem, the proposals submitted most frequently aim at solutions in the following two directions: either an administrative freeze, or at least a tough halt to the growth of wages and prices on the assumption that rising supply in time would match demand; or, quite the reverse, tolerating a rapid rise in income and allowing an even faster rise in the prices of goods and services.

These are extreme solutions -- neither one can provide the basis for our economic policy. The first would entail a lack of motivation to increase work productivity; and the second would carry the threat of bringing about an inflationary spiral, weakening the chances of an improvement in effectiveness, and calling forth the danger of a deep stratification in our society's incomes. For these reasons we aim to implement a policy to increase the available goods and services, accompanied by a moderate rise in prices and a controlled increment to the money income. This should lead to a gradual restoration of market equilibrium and to lower inflation. That is why -- among the instruments for the realization of the plan for 1983 -- it is envisaged that there will be relief for enterprises that increase production and work productivity. It is also envisaged that there be a gradual resolution of price problems in such a manner that the new retail price rises in 1983 will not exceed 9-10 percent. At the same time, we envisage a rise in incomes within boundaries that would prevent a further drop in the average real wage in the socialized economy.

May it please the House. The subject of market equilibrium is connected with the issue of the population's personal income. We have been implementing welfare undertakings on a particularly broad scale recently. It would be difficult to find in economic history examples of countries in which such undertakings as the reduction of work time simultaneously with high and even excessive wage increases, the broadening of pension and annuity rights with a growth of the level of pensions and annuities, grant increases with an increased number of students entitled to receive them, and the broadening of maternity and child-raising benefits would be implemented on an equally broad front. The point is not to question the welfare solutions that have been introduced, or solutions contained in drafts concerning pensions and annuities for employees of the socialized economy and other groups of the population. They are being examined by the commissions of the House. It is, however, to be fully aware of the scale of these undertakings and the real possibilities of financing them. Without a rational approach to these matters we will only increase inflation.

This is also a question of making a choice between increased expenditure for social aims and the assignment of money for aims connected with enlivening the economy and stimulating the processes of its development, among other things, through increased remuneration dependent on and increase in work productivity. Many countries that are much wealthier than we are that are experiencing economic difficulties on a scale much smaller than our present crisis, try to find a way out of these difficulties, to a large extent, by means of cuts, often brutal ones and often for welfare aims. I am not encouraging this. This would be contrary to the essence of the socialist system and to the party's policy. But I consider it to be my duty to recall that in a situation such as ours we must think about every zloty spent and look at it from both sides, as the popular saying goes. This also applies to money spent on welfare aims.

May it please the House. The next particularly significant task of economic policy is to surmount limitations of goods that make production growth difficult. It is known that these limitations especially concern material supplies, particularly imported materials but frequently also other production factors. In such a situation activities aimed at abolishing the discrepancy between the demand for production factors in short supply and the possibilities of obtaining them, are necessary.

Activities leading to the most rational and effective utilization of existing resources are necessary. In this sphere we can imagine two extreme methods of resolving the distribution of resources issue. One consists exclusively of their administrative distribution; the second can be summed up as using economic instruments, including prices, that would be conducive to the acquisition of those resources which are in short supply by those enterprises who can utilize them in the most effective manner. Methods of distribution alone do not ensure the high effectiveness of the economy and very often are not conducive to (?the economizing) of the deficit resources. That is why in the sphere of material supplies 1983 is to be, in accordance with the law on socioeconomic planning, the last year in which the distribution of means will be allowed to take place. In coming years economic instruments are to play the decisive role in a general way.

The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that to date we have not yet formed an economic mechanism to replace distribution in a fully effective manner. Prices do not fulfill this role, at least they will not fulfill it as long as there is a possibility of shifting the results of the enterprise paying a high price for raw materials or other factors of production onto the consumer of ready-made goods, who is often defenceless before the arbitrariness of the suppliers. In order to counteract such arbitrariness the government has modified the principles of taxing enterprises, introducing the category of unjustified costs and posing an income tax on them as if it was the profit of the enterprise. We are also broadening the range of the application of regulated prices to cover many semifinished products. Apart from that sanctions against enterprises that exploit ther monopolist position in order to gain excessive profits will be made more stringent. In such cases the enterprise loses the right to establish prices independently for a certain period of time.

Among the instruments for the implementation of the central annual plan for 1983 we are making a step forward toward the restriction of distribution, (?clarifying) priorities and supporting them with solutions such as bans on the use of certain materials for purposes of secondary importance, a system of awards for the economical use of materials and increased penalties for their uneconomical use. Taking into account the change of the situation in 1983 in comparison with the current year, the number of operational programs will be restricted to six. This should make it possible to realize the tasks adopted in them and to find money for their implementation. The area given priority by operational programs, which embraces this year about 60 percent of production, will be reduced to 15 percent of the value of production and to approximately 20 percent of the value of supplies of basic raw materials and other materials.

Citizen deputies, the third problem in the economy in the coming period is for us to emerge from the existing impasse in the sphere of investment projects. The implementation of the investment program looks bad. Delays are mounting, excessive costs of implementation are increasing, and there is an often unjustified expansion of the lifespan of investment projects, which prolongs the time needed to complete them. I am drawing attention to this question in order to stress once again the need, which is not always sufficiently noticed and understood, to make in this area a clear selection of investment plans in favor of those that have to be implemented first. In the investment policy which we intend to implement in 1983 we stress the development and consolidation of new mechanisms for steering the course of investment processes. Only with regard to central investment projects and investment projects of budget units will we apply instruments of direct steering. A decisively predominant part of the investment program will be the result of independent decisions by enterprises and other investors with the active joint participation of banks as the creditors. Particularly great priority will be given to investment projects carried out from the population's own resources, including production construction in private agricultural farms, in crafts and to urban and rural housing construction.

May it please the House. In accordance with the law on socioeconomic planning passed by the House, the central annual plans, beginning from this year, are approved by the Council of Ministers. This is why we are treating the report on the fundamental decisions of this plan, which has been presented to the citizen deputies, as auxiliary material in the Sejm's work on the budget, balance of payments and credit plan that will be examined today by the House. The central annual plan for 1983 refers to the assumptions of the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85, taking into account the outcome of the social consultation on these assumptions and in particular the tasks arising from the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum's resolutions.

In this plan we are aiming first at restoring the balance in the money market, second at halting the decline in real income, third at halting the regression in housing construction and at creating conditions in which it can improve. A successful realization of the planned tasks for 1983 depends mainly on increased production in industry and housing, on achieving the assumed level of foreign trade, on agricultural results, and also on the efficiency of the infrastructure, especially of transportation. The results are presently fraught with uncertainty. Consequently, we cannot preclude a different course of economic processes in the coming year, unfavourable to the ones planned. [sentence as heard] In view of this, in order to protect areas that are particularly important for social and economic reasons, together with the reduction of operational programs, of which I spoke previously, we are preparing a system of government orders that will stimulate specified sectors of processing.

The fundamental task for industry is to achieve in 1983 and to maintain the rising trends in production that developed in the second half of the current year. It is also a matter of progress in the realization of structural transformation aimed at improving the adaptation of production to the needs arising from the realization of the top-priority socioeconomic goals. We anticipate that growth in industrial production will amount to approximately 4 percent. It is presumed that the working time in the branches of the raw material extraction industry will remain unchanged in the coming year. In connection with this it is presumed that coal extraction will be stable. However, the production of other basic raw materials slated for the supply of industrial production will grow. An above-average growth rate in the production of the chemical industry, the timber and pulp industry, and light industry is envisaged. And the production of agricultural machinery and equipment is to increase particularly rapidly, by about 15 percent.

In the central annual plan for 1983 we presume further progress in the implementation of the long-term policy for the development of our trade with the socialist countries, and with the Soviet Union in particular, which continues to provide us with aid, increasing supplies of raw and other materials and providing exceptionally favorable credit for financing our reciprocal trade deficit.

The plan assumptions also express our will to increase trade with countries of the second payments zone on a scale that ought to enable us both to service our commitments and to increase imports of supply serving [word indistinct] of enlivening our economy. We will also strengthen and develop the economic instruments aimed at stimulating export.

A key element in the plan for 1983 is the problem of agriculture. We anticipate that overall agricultural production will rise by more or less 2 percent. Meanwhile, it is presumed that if the weather is favorable and if supplies of the industrial means of production rise, a more considerable increase in the production of potatoes, oleaginous plants and fodder will be possible.

The development of animal breeding in future years will depend to a great extent on increased fodder production. However, in 1983, we must reckon with a decline in the procurement and breeding of animals for slaughter. Nevertheless, in the plan for next year we will aim at maintaining the ration book norms of meat for the population at the level to date, envisaging the adoption of various measures that would permit this task also to be implemented.

A particularly difficult section of the plan is that on the intentions concerning the balancing of the purchasing power of the population with the appropriate supply of goods and services. In the work on the plan a full balancing of the income and expenditure of the population could not be achieved in this sphere. Following the [word indistinct] increase in the income of the population, including wages, and in price (?movements), about which I have already spoken, there is a Z70 billion commodity gap in the plan. Conscious of the existence of this gap, the government intends to take measures from the beginning of of the year in order to reduce the scale of the imbalance on the money market. With this aim there will be an activation of all available factors leading to an increase in the supply of goods and services. We will (?aim) here not only to eliminate the inflationary gap, but also to rebuild at least partially the trade reserves, promoting an improvement in the functioning of trade and the market.

With an assumption of tbe full implementation of the tasks determined (?in the sphere of) material production, we may estimate that in 1983 the produced national income will rise by 2-2.5 percent. So we envisage that after 4 successive years with a declining national income, 1983 will be the first year it increases.

The achievement of the assumed economic goals should be promoted by the (?amendment) in the principles of the economic-financial operation of enterprises (?decided on) for next year. I add that in making these amendments we drew on the experiences to date from the practice of introducing the economic reform. In particular, alongside [words indistinct] in the system of price-fixing and increasing inspections, the principles of enterprise contributions to the professional activation fund have been modified. This is aimed at a close link between increased pay and enhanced production and labor productivity.

It is possible to say that 1983 will be, in fact, the 1st year of peaceful work of the economy in conditions of a modified mechanism of the reform. The whole 3-year plan will be subordinated to the restoration of favorable economic trends. Work on this plan is continuing and its draft will be elaborated once the House has selected the variant that will be the foundation for its final concept.

I thank the House for its attention.

WARSAW ON NORMALIZATION, END TO MARTIAL LAW

LD051408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Commentary by Wieslaw Rogowski]

[Text] If there is someone who does not like the idea of lifting martial law in Poland, it is not the Poles. In essence, this intention to further normalize public life, which arose from an assessment of stabilizing processes in society, strikes primarily at those who desired to use us in the struggle for new spheres of influence and for displacing the border of the socialist world.

That is why now, in spite of an apparent reserve and waiting, they continue to act to hamper and to try to discredit Poland in the eyes of world opinion. Unprecedented and insulting words by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, addressed at the Polish leader, probably aim for something more than this. If the U.S. Government does not condemn this excess, then it will be clear that its aim is the further deterioration of the relations between our countries and that this is a consciously planned action, because there is probably no country in the world that could pass by such an incident, pretending that it is raining. [as heard]

Why then and why now? Despite difficulties and enormous material, social and political troubles, our country is slowly approaching the point where it will be possible to notice clear changes for the better. In reality, the process of improvement has intially begun and to such an extent that it is possible to notice clear changes for the better. In reality, the process of improvement has initially begun and to such an extent that it is possible to think about suspending the rigors of martial law, about returning to normality. Surely all of us want this. That is, it is probably only not wanted by those for whom the idea of confrontation is dearer than that of peaceful construction; who are more happy about disasters befalling a society than the prospect of overcoming them.

If it were only words, opinions, differences in perceiving the matters of this world that were concerned, all such undertakings by governments alien to us and their representatives would be worthy only of an assessment of quoting the known saying about the caravan which goes on. But the point is that these apparently perhaps insignificant questions are similar to icebergs that float around the seas showing only their tips, and hiding the whole enormous remainder of it beneath the waves. This remainder is the concept of sharp political and economic confrontation. What else are the U.S. restrictions if not such a blow with a fist in the solar plexus of our economy.

This remainder also means the forces that push for confrontation -- not for Poland, please do not be deluded -- but against the present world order that was formed after World War II, especially here in Europe. Europe has become the sore point of the political (?intertwining) of interests between the world of capitalism and that part of our globe which desires to build a just life in peace, a (?socially just existence).

This (?intertwining) of interests is acutely felt also by the Western part of our continent, even the U.S. allies which see contradictions between their own interests and the striving of their superfriend. Clearly what matters here are the biggest things: peace, cooperation, economic, and cultural and personal contacts without which there is no road to overcoming the crisis, not only over here but also over there. It has enveloped everybody; the degree of its irritation is different, but the process is the same.

We have calm which, let us hope, stays in our home. We have the first signs of improvement in the economy. Finally, we have a return to wisdom, the rule of which is the most important guarantee. Wisdom is the building material of a better future. Therefore, we can expect that these first, so important symptoms of stabilization permit martial law to be lifted in Poland. This suits all of us. It does not suit only those who want to continue to act toward us like a spark in a powder keg. But Poland does not want and cannot be a keg because it wants to exist, it desires to live and to build its own home better and more widely than before but always within the borders of its political and systematic affiliation. Neither the insults of alien, unbalanced ministers, nor the plans by hostile centers from the other hemisphere of our globe will interfere with this.

MORE VOIVODSHIPS ORDER RELEASE OF INTERNEES

Urban Comments

LD071542 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 Dec -- Starting his weekly meeting with foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw with answers to questions, the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, said that broad-flung campaign had been under way throughout Poland of setting interned people free. As he put it, that was a "continuous process, differing from town to town." The government press spokesman was thus not able to give the exact number of internees at the moment. "As internment is a martial law measure, it will cease to exist after the martial law is lifted," stressed Jerzy Urban.

Bydgoszcz To Release Internees

LD071848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] On the motion of the Presidium of the Provisional Voivodship Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in Bydgoszcz, the voivodship Citizen's Militia commandant has ordered the release from internment of all persons who are still in internment centers within the territory of the voivodship.

Szczecin Requests Release

LD071326 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Szczecin [no date as received] -- The Voivodship Provisional Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth Council in Szczecin has issued a request to the commander of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizen's Militia in Szczecin concerning the release of internees from Szczecin Voivodship. This request has also been supported by the voivodship committee of the National Unity Front.

REPORTAGE ON APPREHENSION OF SOLIDARITY FIGURES

Solidarity Activists Arrested

LD071524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Militia officers have detained Jozef Z., aged 27, from Krasnik who was carrying leaflet production materials and illegal Solidarity organization publications calling for strike actions. He was apprehended in Stalowa Wola. Other illegal publications and printing materials were found in his apartments.

'Adviser' Surrenders; Released

LD071536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Wroclaw University Prof (Boleslaw Glazkiewicz), former NSZZ Solidarity adviser to the board of the lower Silesian region, who had been in hiding since 13 December 1981, gave himself up at the voivodship headquarters of the Wroclaw Citizen's Militia. After submitting suitable explanations and having been interrogated by the prosecutor, and having committed himself to observe current regulations, (Boleslaw Glazkiewicz) was released.

CHAIRMAN OF NEW STUDENT BODY ON ORIGIN, AIMS

PM071155 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 24 Nov 82 p 3

[Interview with Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Polish Students' Association Cezary Droszcz by DZIENNIK ZACHODNI correspondent Jan Rozdzynsky -- date, place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Immediately after Cezary Droszcz was elected chairman of the Supreme Council of the Polish Students' Association [ZSP] we asked him a few questions:

[Question] A new students' organization has come into being. How, briefly, can its lineage and its aims be described?

[Answer] The predecessors of the new association are the ZSP existing in the years 1950-1973 and, more recently, the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP]. The basic documents of the founding congress define the socioprofessional formula and the socialist character of our organization. And thus our lineage can be traced from the best traditions of the student movement in the Polish People's Republic. The aims of the ZSP are to protect the -- broadly interpreted -- interests of the organization's members, generate social activeness throughout the community, promote students' interests and develop their personalities, care for their and their families' material existence and so on.

[question] Does this mean that the SZSP no longer exists? What about its members?

[Answer] At this point I must explain certain interrelationships without the awareness of which it would be difficult to understand all that was taking place at the "Stodola" [students' club, hosting the congress] during those several work-filled days of the Fourth SZSP Congress and the founding congress of the ZSP. The need for a change in the model of the student movement had been the subject of discussion for a long time -- throughout the whole community, not only within the SZSP. Various concepts and ideas were put forward. The union decided that the subject of changes would be debated at its congress. The same thing was done, indepedently, by student affiliations remaining outside the organization. The need for the future movement's open character and its pluralistic nature with regard to world outlook was signaled by a predominant majority of both SZSP cells and the so-called platforms working on the shaping of the new organization. The substance of all their documents was reflected in the materials recording the proceedings of the plenary sessions of the Supreme Council of the SZSP -- the union which went to its congress having first prepared draft amendments that did take the majority of the proposals into consideration.

Apart from the delegates to the congress, also present were the representatives of student groups not affiliated to the SZSP, which contributed substantially to the preparation of the documents. Already on the first day of its deliberations the congress adopted the decision on suspending its work and opening -- jointly with its consultants, that is, representatives of non-SZSP groups -- the founding congress of the Association of Polish Students, a new organization bearing the name we had suggested for it. Thus, the association came into being. The Fourth SZSP Congress adopted the decision on the union's accession to the associaton. Let me stress not the dissolution of the union but its accession to the new organization, which today involves joint work on its creation. There are at present SZSP cells at many higher education establishments and in many voivodships, and therefore the organization still has its members.

The association's congress defined the procedure for forming its student activity groups and its organizational levels. This will be taking place throughout the entire 2-year term of office of the new organization's leadership. But it will not mean "the painting over of the old signboard." The new organization will -- I trust -- emerge in an authentic manner, and any SZSP member who wishes to join it will have to sign a membership declaration.

[Question] How, then, is the ZSP different from the SZSP?

[Answer] I have already spoken about the ZSP formula. The SZSP one was different. That organization's aim was activity for the students, while the ZSP wants to be a students' organization, that is, having as its principle the creation of opportunities for the students to be active. We will also aim to achieve financial self-sufficiency.

[Question] What support can you expect from the students?

[Answer] We will prove our organization's worth through our activity: Therefore it will take a year or two to appraise the soundness of the changes we are introducing. And as for the present moment, although the association is only a few days old, reports are already coming in on the establishment of many founding committees.

PZPR SECRETARY DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

PM071221 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpts of interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Comrade Zbigniew Michalek by Hanna Smolanska of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA -- date, place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Today we present extracts of an interview given to TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA by Comrade Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

[Question] Comrade Secretary, a year ago in an interview given to our paper, you said "I am a success man." Are you still saying it today?

[Answer] In talking about success I was thinking of the Glubczyce state farm combined enterprise and of its staff, of which I was a member then as I still -- formally -- remain today. But at that time neither of us realized -- you, presumably, no more than myself -- the extent of the crisis.

[Question] How do you assess that crisis today? Do you think we have already reached rockbottom and can now bounce back?

[Answer] Yes, I think so -- in any case, I believe that, notwithstanding all the shortages and difficulties, our agriculture still comes off well compared with other sectors of the economy. It is in any case unrealistic to expect great changes within one season. But it is a fact that it is easier to find enough food to eat than clothes to keep oneself clothed these days.

[Question] I take it then, comrade secretary, that your assessment of the reform in the state farm system is a positive one?

[Answer] Yes. The reform was very necessary, because those running a farm enterprise know better what to grow and what animals to keep than those in Warsaw. It was, however, a pity that state farms embarked on the reform with a handicap: Despite the principle stating that we have only one agriculture [that is, equal treatment for private and state farming], they have been burdened with all the liabilities of a state enterprise (we are charged more for power, coal and so on), while having no freedom to dispose of their products. After all, state farms do not have the option of selling their products in the open market, while some of the farmers gain higher profits in this way.

[Question] Would you take such a state farm on lease [wajencje]? I am asking you as director rather than secretary.

[Answer] Of course I would.

[Question] Would you change much?

[Answer] No; why should I? I have always regarded my enterprise as if it were my own, as have the overwhelming majority of my staff.

[Question] And would you, comrade director, go into the open market to enhance the profit of your combined enterprise -- the state farm?

[Answer] With these profits! No -- I think I would have found them sufficient. Why should I dirty my hands? After all, the larger farmers do not go to the market either: For them, it is the quantity that makes the profit.

[Question] When you argue in this way you are presumably thinking about the concrete case of Glubczyce. But what would the comrade secretary say to the proposition of taking a lease on a combined enterprise such as Zawiercie in Katowice Voivodship -- underinvested, without any animal stocks, like a workshop without tools?

[Answer] I would take it on.

[Question] And then?

[Answer] I would get on with crop production only: cereals and rape. Let the crop structure include even 60 percent of cereals: I know such farms in the West, based on monoculture. I would also probably grow lupin and go for the plowing over of rape straw and sowing aftercrops, to raise the humus content of the soil. Apart from that, I would buy several good tractors....

[Question] But what with? The bank is reluctant to give loans to state farms with a deficit.

[Answer] I would persuade them that I have a method for climbing out of the pit.

[Question] Namely....

[Answer] Two people per hectare would be enough, and in the winter I would also provide services to earn some more. And if there was a brewery nearby, I would buy silos for storing malting barley.

[Question] There is somehow a feeling of optimism in the air, comrade secretary....

[Answer] Well no, there are not many reasons for optimism. When the fertilizers are lying unused and the seed grain is not being purchased, things are not good.

[Question] Besides, the drought...

[Answer] Exactly, the drought -- which particularly affected the regions of Zielona Gora, Poznan, Leszno and Siedlce. It means that, where the rape crops had not germinated already, they are in all probability all lost, and where the land had not been plowed over or the crops sown in, it will be necessary to sow weaker varieties of spring crops next year. The worst situation is in fodder crops: It will be impossible to make up for the losses now.

[Question] What is to be done then?

[Answer] Transfers of fodder from other regions will not help much, although of course this will be tried. For example, the Zielona Gora region will receive beet pulp from the Lublin sugar factories; but I would set greater store by action carried out at more basic levels. It is necessary to have a sensible advisory service; farmers should learn how to treat straw in order to turn it into fodder; considered selection of cattle should take place; it would be a good thing if farmers ran mutual exchange schemes. But none of this can be directed centrally.

[Question] In the long run, then, we are faced with a decreased livestock population and, looking even further ahead, lower meat consumption.

[Answer] Yes. This is inevitable. With no visible chance for increased fodder imports we must come to terms with a decline in the livestock population. We are permanently short of those 8 million tons of cereals. And this will not change even if we were to use 250 kg of NPK [chemical fertilizer] perhectare. And, consequently, we will not "catch up with" those 70 kg of meat per capita even by the 1990's.

[Question] This does not sound very reassuring....

[Answer] No, but I must point out that the above is a mathematical calculation which assumes that the level of farming will remain more or less static. As for my own estimate, I believe we could make better use of fertilizers and I take a more optimistic view here. Consider, by an analogy, how in the West they at first used high levels of fertilizers -- then they reduced the fertilizers but their yields still continue to increase: This happens because they consult specialists who analyze soil composition and potential, and then they apply scientific progress in biology: new varieties of cereals. I believe it is a matter of time before we also develop good varieties.

[Question] It is estimated that the state will purchase 5 million tons of cereals this year. What if we do not reach this figure? Compulsory procurement?

[Answer] No. What will probably happen is that the grain imported as fodder will be redirected for human consumption -- we will have worse-quality bread. In any case, we have to import grain anyway, although it would be preferable to import high-protein fodder such as, for instance, soybean.

[Question] We have so far spoken of the negative trends in our agriculture. Are there any positive ones?

[Answer] We can find some cause for optimism in the fact it has been possible to prevent our production for the needs of agriculture from suffering such a drastic decline as that suffered by industry. However, the quality of the machines produced gives me less reason to be optimistic. And, of course, there is the still unsolved problem of the spare parts.

[Question] According to the resolution issued by the ninth congress, industry was supposed to increase its production for the needs of agriculture from 4 to 8 percent, while investment outlays [for agriculture] were to reach 30 percent. But the draft 3-year plan proposes that the production for the needs of agriculture amount to 6.8 percent, and investment outlays are to be lower too -- there is talk of 24-28 percent.

[Answer] The agricultural commission of the PZPR Central Committee has lodged a protest against this proposal and the issue will most probably be included on the agenda of the next Central Committee plenum.

[Question] Are you going to win?

[Answer] I think we are. The question will then be: Who do we take away from?

[Question] One more question with reference to the ninth congress resolution: How are we to understand the "socialist transformation of the farming community"? Some say this means one thing only: collectivization.

[Answer] I do not know where that has been inferred from -- after all, the resolution states explicitly that individual farming is a permanent feature of the socialist economy.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation.

BRIEFS

ORZECHOWSKI AT MEETING -- The activity of the National Unity Front (FJN) and the implementation of its programmatic tasks has been the subject of a session of the Secretariat of the National Committee of the front in Warsaw. "Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR; the secretary of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasants' Party (ZSL), Jerzy Grzybozck; and Alfred Beszterda, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party (SD), took part." [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 82]

MESSNER AT KATOWICE MEETING -- Sessions of the voivodship committees of defense (WKO) are being held. At an itinerant session of the Katowice committee, in the Baildon steelworks, the state of security and public order in the region were analyzed. It was stated that the public is perceiving more and more of a chance of emerging from the crisis by keeping the peace. Progress has been made in the fight against speculation. The session was chaired by the voivoda, chairman of the WKO, Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski; and Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, first secretary of the voivodship committee of the party, took part. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 82 LD]

PRESS DISCUSSES PARTY-STATE NATIONALITY POLICY

AU062005 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 1 through 5 December carry an average of two articles per day each on the nationality qestion in Romania as part of a series on various facets of the RCP's domestic and foreign policies on the eve of the RCP conference due to open on 16 December.

The series of articles on the nationality question, totaling some 20,000 words, opens with an article by Ioan Erhan in SCINTEIA of 1 December entitled "The Harmonious and Balanced Development of the Country's Economy and Each County -- the Foundation of the Full Equality of Rights Among All Citizens of the Fatherland." The article deals with the RCP's "wise and fair" policy of "judiciously distributing the forces of production throughout the country," thus ensuring the euqal development of all counties, including those with coinhabiting nationalities.

As an illustration of this policy, ROMANIA LIBERA of 1 December carries an interview with George Vaida, first secretary of the Maramures County RCP Committee; SCINTEIA of 2 December devotes the entire page 2 to achievements of Harghita County, including an article by Iosif Szasz, first secretary of Harghita RCP County Committee, entitled "Unity and Brotherhood, the Foundation of Our Achievements"; and ROMANIA LIBERA of 2 December carries an interview also with Iosif Szasz. These items deal with the great socioeconomic achievements attained in the years of socialist construction by these two Transylvanian counties, in which Hungarians and Germans live and work alongside Romanians "in true equality and brotherhood." The two interviewees speak at length about the development of their previously backward counties into powerful agricultural and industrial centers of the national economy; the equal flourishing of the diverse cultures specific to these lands; and the expansion of education in the native tongues of the coinhabiting nationalities.

SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA of 1 December carry two articles devoted to the 64th anniversary of Transylvania's union with Romania on 1 December 1918: "The National Unity -- Great Achievement of the Romanian People" by Alexandru Porteanu in SCIENTEIA, and "The Awareness of Our Union and Unity" by Georgeta Tudoran in ROMANIA LIBERA. Both articles extensively review the historical events of 64 years ago "when all Romanians in Transylvania and Banat decreed their union and that of all their territories with Romania." the articles describe how deep-rooted the feelings of "belonging to one nation" were among Romanians throughout the "ancestral lands" and how "certain progressive figures and working people from among the coinhabiting nationalities saw this event as a just and necessary historical act."

The articles then deal with the great socioeconomic changes that have occurred in Transylvania following the union, particularly in the years of socialist construction when the "correct and clearsighted policy of the RCP" has managed to resolve the nationality question "by eliminating the exploiting classes and guaranteeing equal rights for all citizens, thus laying solid foundations for our national unity." The brotherhood among Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, Serbians and other coinhabiting nationalities has been cemented "in the common struggle for social justice, in the construction of the new society and in the joint work for a prosperous and socialist Romania."

Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA of 2-4 December also carry brief reports on various cultural events abroad devoted to the union anniversary: press conferences and photo exhibitions in Vienna, London, Ottawa, and Helsinki and Romanian artistic performances in Brussels and Paris.

SCINTEIA of 3 December discusses the nationality question in the context of the Romanian "socialist democracy." An article on "socialist democracy" by Ioszef Boday, scientific secretary of the Institute for Political Science and research of the National Question, stresses that the nationality problem "can only be resolved in socialism, the superior type of social system, which ensures the authentic participation of all citizens, regardless of nationality, in drafting, adopting and implementing decisions."

In an interview published in the same issue, Andrei Balint, Grand National Assembly deputy of Hungarian nationality, stresses that "socialist democracy is the school of unity and brotherhood among all working people." He derides "foreign preachings about the so-called superiority of the bourgeois democracy" and emphasizes that only socialism has eliminated man's exploitation by man and national oppression, which go hand in hand.

SCINTEIA of 5 December carries an article by Ladislau Hegedus, state secretary at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, entitled "Our Socialist Culture Under the Sign of Brotherhood and Equal Rights Among All Sons of the Fatherland." The article deals with the "unprecedented development of the culture and art of coinhabiting nationalities in the years of socialist construction" as part and parcel of the culture and art of Socialist Romania. Romanian art and culture "faithfully depict the authentic spiritual communion among all citizens regardless of nationality, their everlasting friendship and unshakable unity."

Constitution Ensures Equal Rights

AU032027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 03/12/1982 -- In the ample and complex process of revolutionary, profoundly renewing transformations of the country's economy and of the social and cultural sectors, the national question -- solved once and for all in Romania by the Romanian Communist Party -- finds a practical and concrete resolution in all the material and spiritual compartments of our life, Prof Attila Palvalfi, D..Eng., rector of the polytechnical institute in Cluj-Napoca, shows in an article frontpaged in ROMANIA LIBERA of December 3. The author of the article mentions that in everything achieved and in what is being achieved in Romania all the citizens belonging to the Magyar, German and other nationalities who live in Socialist Romania took and take an equal part, as they enjoy all the rights reflected and sanctioned by the Constitution of the country.

In fact, the article shows, there is no need to use emphatic words to demonstrate an obvious thing which can be seen in any corner of the country. The nationals who live today in Romania are represented, contingent upon the number of inhabitants, in the highest party and state fora, starting with the Central Committee of the party and the Grand National Assembly and then in local party bodies, county, municipal, town and commune people's councils. The nationalities living in Romania together with the Romanian people have been helped to set up their own public organizations such as the councils of the Magyar and German working people, which deal with the capitalization of the specific traditions come into being in those parts. In the regions where these nationalities live in a great number, in the counties of Cluj, Covasna, Harghita, Sibiu, etc., there are schools teaching in the respective languages. The young people belonging to other nationalities have equal and free access to higher institutes and they can pass the admission exams in their mother tongue.

Referring specifically to the realities in Cluj-Napoca, Prof. Attila Palfalfi mentions that there are Magyar language sections at the faculty of philology, four Magyar language magazines and theater and opera shows are performed in Magyar. As for the polytechnical institute, 9 per cent of the teaching staff are Magyar experts, and approximately 20 percent of the students are students of Magyar nationality. Of the teaching staff of Magyar nationality many have important managerial functions -- dean, deputy dean, head of chair. The Romanian, Magyar and other nationality students learn together, carry on a joint scientific activity, live in the same hostels, enjoy a rich cultural life, the folk treasure of each nationality being presented without restictions. Prestigious successes have been scored lately, thanks to a close collaboration, a modern learning basis, materialized in 150 laboratories equipped with apparatus and installations for research into key sciences, such as several designs of robots, high precision electronic apparatus, new technologies for the manufacture of metallic powders and of sintered products, radial decanters of Romanian make, etc.

Many successes of the Romanian, Magyar and other nationality scientists of the polytechnical institute are to be found in the industries built in the country as a result of the discoveries made in those laboratories.

Referring to the entire Cluj County where numerous citizens of Magyar nationality live and work, the author notes that between 1971 and 1981 alone the state made investment worth 44.6 billion lei materialized today in more than 60,200 flats, 75,200 sq.m. of stores, other 900 classrooms, more than 9,000 accomodations in boarding schools, the new faculty of mechanics and especially the new modern jobs at the heavy equipment combine, the industrial electronics and automation enterprise, and other developments in the already existing units.

It is only ill-meaning people or those who lack information that cannot see or do not want to see these realities in our country, Prof. Attila Palvalfi says. Certainly, in any process of transformation drawbacks and deficiencies emerge, difficulties come about, the world energy crisis has seriously affected our country too, but we are aware of them, make efforts to surpass them and attain the high indices set by the party. [sentence as received]

A proof of the permanent attention paid by our party and state to the questions specific to the nationalities is also the setting up of the Institute of Political Sciences and Research Into the National Question, meant to investigate the mobility and dynamism of the national relations within the social relations. The approach of the new realities, both theoretically and in point of concrete social practice, the scientifically substantiated conclusions back the political options and decisions, the elaboration of the RCP strategy and tactics on the national question in socialism. Starting from the conviction that finished processes do not exist in life, the political line is continuously confronted with the social realities. That is why the central and local party, state and public bodies examine thoroughly the problems specific to the nationalities so as to solve them, in keeping with the possibilities and general interests of our society and of the citizens belonging to the nationalities, on the basis of joint fundamental interests.

At present, the author writes in conclusion, we made steady efforts to implement the party programme, the resolutions of the 12th RCP Congress and to meet the RCP national conference -- that I have the honour to attend as a delegate who represents the communists of Cluj -- with successes we can be proud of. And this because we have the feeling of freedom and equality of rights and because we know that everything we do together in our country will tell upon the present and future generations.

RCP's Nationality Policy Assessed

AU041948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 4 Dec 82

["The Scientific, Marxist-Leninist Resolution of the National Question -- Historical Oeuvre of the Romanian Communist Party" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/1982 -- Under the above headline, "SCINTEIA" of December 4 runs an article signed by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Working people of Magyar Nationality, who stresses that the Romanian Communist Party has approached the national question in a complex manner, without taking over mechanical, prefabricated formulas, but taking into account the best experiences in this domain, has found modalities specific to the country's realities, to the objective and subjective factors which exist in Romania, to the traditions, spirit and facts that characterize these realities.

The RCP's policy of nationalities, Mihai Gere emphasizes, has never had the character of a tactical objective, but was and is part of its strategic desiderata, springs from the very essence of its Marxist-Leninist, militant, humanistic ideology.

The incontestable historical merit of the entire theoretic basis and practical activity carried on in the process of solving the national question belongs to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP. At the basis of the party's policy of nationalities lie the theses of profound philosophic significance of the general secretary of the party, theses which surpass by their importance our sphere in time and space. We refer to the elaboration of the in-depth analysis of high scientific tenure, on the perennial historical role of the nation and organically linked to this, on the role and future prospects of the nationalities. The thesis on the dialectical relation between national and international, between the patriotic duty and the duties related to international solidarity has a particular theoretic importance, with major practical implications. The most important thesis, and most of all, the decisive one, is that on the building of the material basis, essential, indispensable condition of each concept of justice, social and national equality, and equity. [sentence as received]

The harmonious industrialization of the country, of Romania's regions is the most dynamic factor in societal life, capable to influence all the planes, including the social and cultural planes, the rise of the qualitative standard of our entire life. All homeland's counties and localities, the working people stand a chance to assert themselves thanks to this economic thriving.

Our policy of industrialization has led to the increase of the number of working people. The intense progress of professionalization and the accumulation of more knowledge have helped hundreds of thousands of Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities to attain a higher level of culture and civilization, bringing about wide-scope mutations in their modus vivendi and social status. The new industry has also provided the most adequate framework for the mass cultural activity, in the mother tongues of the nationalities, for the preservation of folklore, of the specific popular traditions and customs.

The Romanian state attaches great importance to ensuring conditions for prosperity of the spiritual personaltiy of each nationality, ensures conditions for education in mother tongue, for thriving of the literature, art and culture of nationalities. Suffice it to refer to the rich activity of "Kriterion" publishing house, and of other publishing houses that embrace a multitude of domains of the nationalities' spiritual creation, in Romanian and in the languages of the respective nationalities. Also deserving mention are the dramatic, musical and fine-arts life, the newspapers, magazines, the radio and television broadcasts in the languages of nationalities -- all these making a convincing demonstration of their rich spiritual life, implicitly of the conditions they enjoy in Romania.

The nationalities are represented in all the fora of collective management from the bodies of workers' self-management to the higher managing bodies of the party and state, where alongside their Romanian brothers, the Magyar, German and other-nationality working people can assert and develop to the full their capacities, personalities, the power to create.

As concerns the depth and originality viewpoint of concept, the might to cover all aspects and also as concerns the practical results of the extremely positive evolution, of the multiple essential aspects -- Romania is one of the few countries that have indeed reasons to be proud of in the field of finding democratic, humanitarian, Marxist-Leninist solutions to the national question. A reason for our successes is the setting up of a socialist democratic system for consultations with the wide masses of people, for debate over all the problems with the entire people, for the participation of all citizens, those of different nationality included, in the working out and implementation of our policy.

The intense rate of the mutations occurred in our society on the way to a higher stage of development, requires constantly new solutions for general optimization of structures, of the (?vitalization) of our socialist democracy.

We have to enhance constantly the standard of the work carried out for the political, patriotic, cultural and scientific training of people. Let us do everything in order to prevent the re-birth of nationalist-bourgeois manifestations, wherever they may come from. We are firmly resolved to fight nationalism, and chauvinism of all forms. We are not [word indistinct] of the false dilema: Which of nationalisms is more dangerous? The dangerous one is always the manifest one. Wherever it comes from, it meets only the interests of the most reactionary circles in the world, the interests of the enemies of socialism, the interests of the enemies of the Romanian, Magyar, German and other-nationality working people who fraternize in their work and ideals.

We shall not allow anybody to slander the national policy of our party. The gains of this policy are much too dear to us. Our joint revolutionary achievements have required too many sacrifices, efforts that were too great to accept them to be hurt.

We shall militate firmly and make our contribution in the future to further improving our entire society, to strengthening the friendship and fraternity between the Romanian people and the other nationaltities. History has proved that the Romanian, Magyar, German and other-nationality people can ensure the thriving of the common homeland, can implement their hopes and fundamental aspirations only by living and working together.

Rights of German Culture

AU041912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 4 Dec 82

["Ernest Breitenstein on the Rights of German Nationality in Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/1982 -- Ernst Breitenstein, vice-chairman of the Council of Working People of German Nationality, highlights in an article published in the December 4 issue of daily SCINTEIA that there is in Romania a German population with a very marked awareness of its national identity, profoundly attached to its historic past in this territory, where it came into being as a nationality and has preserved and cultivated natually its mother tongue.

Nowhere, in no one of the countries having German nationalities, the author shows, enjoys the population speaking this language such a wide system of educuation with tuition in its mother-tongue from kindergarten to lyceum inclusively (and even some forms of higher schools), like it does in Romania, as within this system, apart from the Romanian language, the homeland's history and geography, all the disciplines are taught in German. [sentence as received]

No any other [as received] country with citizens of German nationality has, as Romania does, a whole system of press in German, comprising eight publications, daily radio programmes and weekly TV programmes. There are also professional state theatres performing in German at Timisoara and Sibiu, and a puppet theatre in Sibiu, and even higher learning for actors and stage directors, at the Bucharest "I.L. Caragiale" theatrical institute. Timirsoara is probably the only town in the world with professional theatres performing in three languages (Romanian, Magyar, German) and Cluj-Napoca hosts the activities of one Romanian and one Magyar opera companies. Newspapers in four languages are issued in Timisoara (Romanian, Magyar, German and Serbian). Serbian).

Although the German nationals in Romania are not numerous, (358,000 Romanian citizens declared their belonging to this nationality at the census taken in 1977), the author shows, many literary historians and critics abroad call the literary production in German in Romania as "the fifth German literature of Europe", after those of GDR, Federal Germany, Austria and Switzerland. In the last five years, this literature was enriched with another 109 works of fiction, prose, poetry, literary critique and history.

At the same time, numerous studies of history and ethnography were printed and new volumes were prepared for printing, of the encyclopaedic dictionary of the Transylvanian Saxon speeches and of the choice documents of medieval history of the Transylvanian Saxons. The Writers' Union of Romania has 30 members of German nationality.

The pupils of the Romanian schools with tuition in German are taught extensively the great German literature from its beginnings to the day and are abreast with the contemporary literature of GDR, Federal Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

In education units with tuition in German in Romania, starting even with kindergartens, the German children learn their nationality's folk songs and dances, cultivate and practice their ancestors' customs and traditions.

The No. 1 Lyceum of mathematics and physcis with tuition in German in Sibiu, visited last year in autumn by President Karl Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany, a learning establishment counting more than six centuries of activity, which contributes to the preservation of the German nationality's spirituality in Romania, is not the only only one of the kind. Such education establishments are to be found in Timisoara and Brasov, Sighisoara, and Medias, and in other localities.

Remarking that in every urban and rural settlement inhabited also by German working people there are cultural activities in their speech and according to their customs and traditions, Ernst Breitenstein mentions that the equality of rights of nationalities is based in fact on equality in the material sphere which makes every citizen, irrespective of nationality, consider himself really a citizen and have conditions for the affirmation of his personality.

OFFICIALS ATTEND PRC ENVOY'S FAREWELL PARTY

AU072029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/12/1982 -- Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, gave a cocktail party on December 7 on ending his mission to Romania.

The guests included Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Iosif Uglar, vice-chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, Emilia Sonea, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly, head of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of ministries and central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals and officers, men of science and culture and newsmen.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps attended.

NORWEGIAN LEFT PARTY LEADER ARRIVES 6 DECEMBER

AU062036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1982 -- Berge Furre, chairman of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, arrived in Bucharest in the afternoon of December 6. He is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

When arriving at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

'UNCERTAINTY IN ALBANIA' POSES THREAT TO BALKANS

AU 041617 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 2 Dec 82 p 4

[Marjan Sedmak commentary: "A Year After Mehmet Shehu's Death It Is No Longer Possible to Hide the Essence of the Matter: Albania Faces Fateful Decisions"]

[Excerpts] The People's Socialist Republic of Albania continues to be in a state which is characterized by the fact that it has reached the limits of its social and economic development, the limits which are determined by a strongly bureaucratized centralist system on one hand and by a very autarkic encapsulation in relation to the outside world on the other. This situation is also connected with several characteristics of current developments within the Albanian inner leadership and the leadership's actions in several spheres, including the one that concerns Yugoslavia.

The continuation of an internal differentiation, which can only be observed indirectly because of the closed nature of the country, and the increased interest of external forces -- including primarily, naturally, the big powers -- in the developments in Albania and their possible outcome are the two characteristic political traits of this situation.

The fact that the internal political differentiation continues was undoubtedly most effectively demonstrated recently by Enver Hoxha in his 10 November speech when he concluded the election campaign (as is known, the elections concluded with a great AWP victory, with only one opposing vote) and "unmasked" Mehmet Shehu, who allegedly committed suicide on 10 December last year, as a triple (American, Soviet and Yugoslav) agent and traitor.

As regards the aforementioned date of 10 November, foreign observers note that, on that day, Enver Hoxha only won a point but not a battle. The fact is that the so-called suicide of Mehmet Shehu hides the political and economic cross-purposes which extend far beyond the cadre combinations in the struggle for power. According to these analyses or, more correctly, conjectures, the struggle between Hoxha and Shehu began in 1978 when Albania broke off relations with the last of its postwar "close" allies, China. The economic ground for these cross-purposes was apparently the realization that Albania could not ensure for itself the prospects of a decent economic development of relying exclusively on its own forces and remaining tightly closed to the outside world.

In this context Mehmet Shehu has been assigned the role of that factor in the inner leadership of the Albanian party who wanted to seek a way out of Albania's self-imposed isolation through a gradual opening, a process in which neighboring Yugoslavia could not be overlooked. Of course, in this connection we would go too far if we looked upon Shehu as a politician who was favorably inclined toward Yugoslavia, because he had demonstrated several times in the past that he was not.

The fact that the Albanian leadership could not agree for some time on how to publicly react to the outbreak of disorders in Kosovo also shows that the Albanian decisions were not quite easy or without frictions. Tirana needed nearly a month before it launched an organized anti-Yugoslav campaign, something that is explained by disagreements within the highest Albanian leadership where Shehu and his followers allegedly advocated restraint and an opening up while Hoxha and his followers allegedly advocated the continuation of autarky and exploitation of the nationalist euphoria for internal mobilization.

The fact that it was only on 10 November this year, that is, 11 months after Shehu's "suicide," that Hoxha was able to carry out the political execution of the man who had been his closest associate for 40 years and, to the greatest extent, coparticipator in shaping contemporary Albania, shows that the struggle also continued after Shehu's death.

Hoxha also used this opportunity to outline some important political decisions which clearly show that he intends to continue to follow his present political orientations and which indicate that these orientations continue to be a matter of dispute and a subject of conflict within the Albanian leadership. Hoxha characterized Shehu as a triple agent, something which, translated into ordinary human language, can only imply that Albania still does not intend to establish normal relations of cooperation with the "masters" (that is, the United States, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia) of that agent. And at the same time, with his statements about the unity of the Albanian people and the "just" ambitions of the Kosovo Albanians, he once again threw into battle the nationalist passions which should play the role of a mobilizer. It is precisely these calls and appeals, which Albania also continuously repeated at the past celebrations of anniversaries of the Albanian state, that indicate in their own way that the internal struggle in Albania has not ended.

On 23 November, Tirana issued information on changes in the government. It is absolutely clear that the changes in the government prove that the economic situation is not as rosy by far as Hoxha himself tried to present it on 10 November.

The interest of external forces in the situation in Albania and around it is best illustrated precisely by the sudden endeavors of Moscow to rewake in Albania the memory of the period during which relations between Moscow and Tirana were characterized by "fraternal ties" and "international brotherhood" (NOVOYE VREMYA).

Since it was Hoxha himself who, in 1960, banged shut the door between Moscow and Tirana, there is, of course, little probability that this wooing is directed at him. But it is all the more probable that what is involved in this connection is a friendly gesture which counts on the period after Hoxha and on such individuals in the Albanian leadership who would be prepared to receive it in a friendly way.

Consequences of Fight of Elephants for Grass

Of course, this situation -- characterized by the fateful frictions in Albania and the external interest which is introducing an element of rivalry between the blocs in the region -- unfavorably affects the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Albania. Although we would be guilty of gross oversimplication if we claimed that the Kosovo problem is a problem of relations between Albania and Yugoslavia and that it is therefore "imported" from Albania, it is nevertheless true that Hoxha's decision to continue to incite -- for the benefit of internal mobilization in Albania-- the spirit of greater Albanian nationalism and even to make covert territorial claims (a "greater" Albania as a way of breaking through the isolation) naturally greatly hampers those diplomatic initiatives which aim at eliminating the tension and solving the problems which are common to both countries.

Briefly, it represents an obstacle to determining such a constructive Yugoslav policy toward Albania which, in the full meaning of the word, would be good neighborly. At the same time, it rejects the constant principle of Yugoslavia's policy to always respect Albania's sovereignty and independence in every respect.

At the same time, the uncertainty in Albania and in everything connected with it represents yet another threat: The danger that this region, which in the recent period of more than 3 decades has completely shed the attribute of a powderkeg, will once again turn into an area of rivalry between the superpowers -- with all the consequences for the grass when elephants fight on it. This is why an examination of the situation in Albania requires an especially great perceptiveness.

REPUBLIC DAY GREETINGS TO RIBICIC REPORTED

LD021834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Dec (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received a large number of greetings from foreign statesmen and politicians on the occasion of 29 November, Republic Day.

The telegram from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, expresses the warmest greetings and wishes for Yugoslavia's prosperity, for new successes in developing the system of socialist self-management, for strengthening the unity of the nations and nationalities, for maintaining the principles of nonalignment and realizing the tasks set by the 12th LCY Congress. The desire is also expressed for the friendship and cooperation between the CPC and the LCY, and between the two countries and peoples, to strengthen and (?develop).

Greetings (?signed) by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic stress that the working people of Hungary follow with respect the historic path of the Yugoslav peoples, in the course of which great results have been achieved in less than 4 decades in developing the country. Conveying wishes for fresh successes in strengthening a unified Socialist Yugoslavia, the telegram also states with satisfaction that relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SFRY [passage indistinct] countries strengthen in the interest of socialism and peace. We wish the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia success both in implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and in further (?deepening) our good-neighborly relations [words indistinct] at the end of the greetings sent by the Hungarian leadership to Mitja Ribicic, to Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

In connection with 29 November, Nicolae Ceauesecu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee has sent Mitja Ribicic a telegram conveying to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the League of Communists and all working people (?of the SFRY) best wishes for success in building a socialist society in the friendly neighboring country.

Recalling with (?satisfaction) the results of meetings and talks held in Belgrade, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee, expresses the hope that "this fruitful cooperation between our parties, our peoples and countries will continue to develop for the good of the peoples of the two countries on the bases of equality and for the benefit of (?social progress) and peace."

Fidel Castro, president of Cuba and first secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee, expresses sincere wishes for the social and economic progress of Yugoslavia. "I take this opportunity," Fidel Castro's telegram says, "to express to your peoples the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully for the well-being of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace in the world. On this occasion, too, I convey our wish for the strengthening of mutual relations, and we wish you complete success in implementing the (?tasks) of the 12th LCY Congress in the economic and social (?development) of the country," [word indistinct] to Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

"I have particular pleasure in conveying to you, the LCY Central Committee and all Yugoslav communists, wishes for fresh successes and progress of the Yugoslav (?people) on the path of socialist development," says the telegram sent by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to Mitja Ribicic to mark 29 November. The telegram expresses the conviction that the further expansion of friendly links and all-round cooperation between the LCY and the BCP, as well as between (?the two countries) in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding, (?would serve) the long-term interests of the two peoples and the cause of socialism and (?security) in the Balkans and in Europe.

Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People (Cyprus)], sent a telegram with cordial greetings and warmest wishes for "great successes of the (?friendly) Yugoslav people in building socialism [words indistinct] to Mitja Ribicic.

SMOLE ASSURES DEBT REPAYMENT, 'NO RESCHEDULING'

LD071646 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will settle all its foreign debts due. At the same time, there will be no rescheduling, Janko Smole, member of the Yugoslav Government and head of the group in charge of Yugoslavia's liquidity abroad, categorically said in an interview with the Zagreb weekly "DANA" Tuesday.

Reality and self-reliance and the mobilization of all of Yugoslavia's material and personnel potentials are a guarantee that Yugoslavia will successfully overcome all difficulites, he emphasized.

Yugoslavia's goal is to return to the medium-term and long-term capital markets, Smole said. When speaking about a return to the above capital markets, he said, it should be borne in mind that creditors are reticent when comes to investing in medium-term and long-term arrangements. For, the world's financial system as a whole is in crisis.

Rather much of misunderstanding and reserve towards Yugoslavia is to be found on the international capital market, Smole remarked. He sees a reason for this in insufficient and untimely circulation of major economic information and Yugoslav information about the current measures for economic stabilization. Some Yugoslav banks have been late in repaying their mature debts to FCs foreign banks, he pointed out.

This is why, Smole underlined, let us seek first to put our own house in order, at the price of great self-denials, so as to have the world put confidence in us again and, thus, to open our way to the medium-term and long-term capital markets. This is our goal and we must seek to reach it as early as next year.

As to a rescheduling of debts, Smole said that this would bring about negative consequences in both politics and economics for Yugoslavia. Only the future debts and not the [word indistinct] ones can be rescheduled, with unavoidable repercussions. At the same time, both the financial market and creditors see rescheduling as a negative and (?extorted) measure.

For many years now, Yugoslavia has been building confidence in itself on the international financial market. This confidence has decreased now, it should be added, but a rescheduling of debts would make it fully disappear, and this must not be permitted, Smole emphasized. However, Smole thinks, in cases in which the construction of individual projects is late and both sides are to blame for this, it is possible to reschedule the commitments with the agreement of the partners interested (equipment suppliers, creditors, and investors).

Smole laid special stress on Yugoslavia's traditionally good relations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). So far, we have always enjoyed their support, and we appreciate this very much, he said. The IMF has mostly received our recent measures with favor, the Yugoslav Government member said in this context. This, above all, holds good for our anti-inflation programme, devaluation and measures for saving energy and reducing home demand.

The Yugoslav Government's [word indistinct] are already giving positive results, Smole evaluated. Less foreign exchange is being taken out of the country for shopping (?and) and our citizens are importing less goods, too, from abroad. The devaluation is bringing its initial effects to bear on exports, etc.

DOLANC REPORTS ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME

LD072042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- Assessments and conclusions about an alleged growth in economic crimes made recently by individuals on the basis of a few incidents are erroneous. These are the words with which Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, began his talk with journalists today on economic crimes in the country and on the activities to combat them. We cannot look for the causes of the crimes, Dolanc said, in the weaknesses of the self-managing system. The increased number of uncovered cases recently is the result of broader and more intensified social action aimed at combatting negative trends which have emerged during the dynamic development of society.

Social property is the foundation of self-managing socialism and it should be protected with every possible means from usurpation and from monopolistic and group-property behavior. Dolanc stressed the irreplaceable role of social self-protection as a lasting form of the struggle against every onslaught on social property. Attacks on social property, in Dolanc's words, are being uncovered in all spheres of economic busness activity and in particular in the sphere of goods circulation (in the country and in commercial activity with other countries), in commerce and in banking. The number of organized group crimes in which individuals from several work organizations across the country take part in growing. Among these groups, individuals who work as heads of shops, in cashier offices and in financial businesses and as members of business organs are most frequently responsible. The number of direct producers in these crimes is negligible, Dolanc said.

The foreign trade activity of many work organizations is outside the control of self-managing organs and it is precisely on this account that there are many criminal acts in these activities, with great material damage. Mistakes take place as early as in the selection of business partners who frequently have a suspect past, and at times even emigres, who set up enterprises while they were working in our missions, are involved. There are also cases of cooperation with enterprises which exist only on paper and from which debts cannot be collected.

Dolanc said that shortages of individual products in the country, for instance of flour and sugar, cannot be explained in any other way but as a more grave form of unconscientious business activity, because there is no reason whatsoever for a shortage of these products on the market. Dolanc stressed in particular the significance of the work of all inspection services which, unfortunately, do not operate as they should. He also stressed the great role of workers' control.

Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice and general administration, also spoke at the press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Information. He said that in the past 4 years, economic crimes accounted for 25 percent of the total number of crimes uncovered, and 22 percent of people convicted were convicted for economic crimes. In the past 2 years this share has increased somewhat and the reasons for this lie, as Krajina said, above all, in the greater efficiency of the organs uncovering crimes.

More on Dolanc Remarks

LD072056 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] As we have already reported Stane Dolanc and Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for internal affairs and for justice and general administration, respectively, held a press conference in Belgrad today at which they spoke about economic crimes and the combatting of these phenomena in our country. It was stated that 25 percent of all the crimes in our country are economic crimes and that these phenomena inflict great damage on the community.

Recently, this figure has even increased to 29.8 percent and this is not a consequence of the increase in economic crimes but of the efficient uncovering of the offences. The gravest forms of economic crimes are linked with commerce, banking and international exchange. A significant place is occupied by the linking up of people, chiefly in high positions, and various organizations, and not infrequently of republics too, who are thus engaged in dishonest activity.

Dolanc also spoke of the fact that over 15 percent of offences of an economic nature are committed by persons returning from prison where they were sent precisely because of such criminal acts and this shows again that the cadre policy is not satisfactory.

A part of the talk today was devoted to the artificial shortages of some goods of Yugoslav production, such as flour, edible oil, sugar and others, when it is known that they exist. This is not a failure in the economic but in the political sphere. Thus, there are also elements for criminal prosecution. The supply of the domestic market with coupons was subjected to severe criticism because their exponents sought a return to old relations and to an (?old) level of social development and they deserve a negative political assessments.

As for the activity of the political emigration abroad, which is spreading false propaganda about our tourism, it was said that this action was in evidence last year and that it is expected again. But, nevertheless, the kind of results we achieve in foreign tourism depends on us alone.

All this is deliberate, it was said at the press conference today, in order to discredit our self-managing system. However, our system is functioning and yields results and it must prove, as it does prove, that we alone can resolve all the problems which have arisen in it as well as those problems which we have inherited. In this the self-managing organs must play the greatest role.

CONCLUSION OF RIBICIC RADIO INTERVIEW AIRED

LD051228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0704 GMT 5 Dec 82

["Mitja Ribicic interview with Belgrade Radio -- Second Part" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has gained a great reputation in the world. The enormous role and reputation which Comrade Tito enjoyed in the world without a doubt contributed to this. Today we have to continue to march on without Tito but on the road of Tito's policy. This was said by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in his interview with Belgrade Radio Second Program transmitted tonight.

Answering the question as to how the world today views Yugoslavia and its economic difficulties, Ribicic recalled the exceptional geostrategic position of our country, adding that it separates the two blocs from the ideological and military point of view. It separates them ideologically with socialist self-management regarding to so-called free world, which is less and less free, and the world of real socialism which is less and less real. It separates them also from the military point of view because Yugoslavia is positioned between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty systems. However, it separates them also economically because it borders both on CEMA and the EEC.

These are the reasons that the whole world is greatly interested in Yugoslavia's position. I would say that they even fear what will happen to Yugoslavia, stressed Ribicic. At the same time this is the reason for the demonstration of military power around our country hand-in-hand with the constant conduct of various special wars, exercizing of pressure, and the like. This is also the reason why every internal problem of ours or our international position is exaggerated.

Yugoslavia stands in the world as a real factor of international relations. This was demonstrated, to give an example, during our delegation's stay in Moscow at the time of Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. Yuriy Andropov, new general secretary of the Soviet Party, received representatives of only 8 parties, including ours, although there were more than 100 of them. During our stay in Moscow the representative of China stressed his country's special interest in contacts with Yugoslavia. We also have good relations and constant top-level contacts with the United States.

We have to bear in mind, however, the fact, said Ribicic, that our reputation in the world depends on our internal path and on our internal stability. This is why we say that the economic stabilization of the country is also our foreign policy. A great deal is being written about Yugoslavia in the world today. A great deal of what is written has a tendency to discredit our self-managing system, while many articles are in the service of the struggle of certain forces in their own country because self-management is imposing itself as the objective law of the present-day world, although we are not selling it to anyone.

In the critique of self-management both from the East and from the West, every country criticizes what, in comparison with the system which it is applying, bothers it most. What is common to them all, recalled Ribicic, is the fact that they are troubled by the decision making powers of the workers and by the social ownership of the means of production, although no one speaks openly against self-management or against self-management democracy. In the West people stress that it is only the capitalist economy which is in a position to grapple with the difficulties and crisis situations, whereas we see that it cannot resolve some problems or is resolving them at the expense of the working class, bankrupting the enterprises and the like. In the East self-management as an original experience is either not mentioned at all or is evaluated as a denial of the laws of socialist construction, coupled with the claim that self-management as such leads into a crisis.

Our self-management is studied particularly in China. There is even a special institute and the Lushan document which speaks very favorably of self-management. They say, recalled Ribicic, that self-management is for a developed society and that it should develop in three stages. The first stage is the bureaucratic state socialism, the second stage will require a technocratic running of the economy, while the third stage will encompass the self-management socialism like the one in Yugoslavia. The Chinese believe that they are now in the second stage in which the experts play a great role, this probably suits their conditions, said Ribicic.

In this sense, he recalled, self-management has an international dimension. It is present everywhere, it has become a challenge to the world today. Some people think that Yugoslavia has acquired its reputation only as a nonaligned country. This is correct, but it is only one factor of our reputation. Every position we took in the nonaligned world was bound up with our self-management system. This is why, Ribicic stressed, nonalignment and self-management vision would signify also the collapse of our position in the nonaliged world.

During the interview, reference was also made to what Mitja Ribicic said at the book fair which was received by our public with great sympthy. This applies in particular to his statement about the need for people in leading positions to be replaced more quickly. Alright, it was a joke, and every joke can be both good and bad. But I do not agree, Ribicic said, with those who would like to forbid political jokes and who believe that politics is so serious that a quip should not be made at its expanse. What I said at the [Belgrade international] book fair was a joke, but as in every joke there was some truth. It was a criticism at the expense of inconsistent implementation of the principle of rotation and at the expense of accumulation of functions because some exceptions in our constitutional system have become a rule of conduct.

You see, Ribicic, said, we thought that the 1-year term of office would speed up the circulation of cadres, but experience has demonstrated that the shorter term of office has accelerated the horizontal change of cadres but has not made the approriate breakthrough of new cadres into politics. This ought to have been discussed at the trade union congress because this was the first congress since Tito's initiative [on rotation of cadres] pronounced at the biggest meeting of the working class. Yet this matter was hardly referred to at the recent congress. A great deal was said about collective responsibility, but this responsibility was hardly connected with a shortening of a term of office.

In this connection, Ribacic recalled the last political discussion Comrade Tito had with the delegation of the Socialist Republican of Slovenia in Karadjordjevo, when Tito drew attention to certain extremes in connection with the implementation of the 1-year plan term of office. Tito then said, Ribicic recalled, that a year was not sufficient for a person to become familiar with his job. Experience in the federal organs in a multinational community is one thing, while experience in municipalities and in executive organs is another. Tito then drew our attention to a number of things, and I think Ribicic said, that it was not a good thing that this was not published at the time. I don't know why it was not done, just as I do not know why Tito's warning in connection with the situation in Kosovo didn't see the light of day either. It was a criticism of our conduct.

It is obvious that young people should continue the tradition of the liberation war. Do we pay sufficient attention today to progressive traditions? Why do we sometimes reduce them excessively to a ritual protocol instead of seeing in them sources for both the present and future? Answering these questions, Ribicic said that every society must have a feeling and an ear for tradition, for its past and for its history. Whoever is incapable of appreciating the struggle in the past is not in a position to guarantee an honorable path of progress to future generations.

The League of Communists, he said, will resolutely oppose any attempt to distort our revolution. Of course, in the future, various details will emerge and we must not be oversensitive if stands and assessments are not always the same. Our revolution was led by people and they invested into this revolution all human attributes -- heroism, solidarity, sacrifice and all the elements of Tito's moral strength -- but they brought into revolution also human shortcomings and frailties which sometimes were manifested in mistakes and even in unjustified and unnecessary sacrifices. I think that we must recognize this and discuss mistakes honestly. To give an example, the greatness of our revolution will not diminish if someone unjustly sentenced is rehabilitated.

As far as young people are concerned, Ribicic said, I think that it is a very bad thing if we constantly repeat some old truths in a bookish sort of way. Our portrayal of history must reflect the wishes of and the opportunities for understanding our young generation.

In the part of the conversation about the intelligentsia, Ribicic said that there is still prejudice in the League of Communists with regard to the role of the intelligentsia. Various divisions into progressive and conservative intelligentsia emerge. Of course, the most important thing in this context is how creative intelligentsia, especially technical, which we require so much, can achieve an appropriate position in our society. We did not use fully -- and perhaps not even half -- the technology which we had and which we paid for with hard-earned green dollars. This social intelligentsia must be shown as a factor of progress. In this respect we must fight to ensure remuneration is paid in accordance with the results of work and we must be against the drive that all should be paid the same. I also think, Ribicic said, that the demand that all should be pensioned off is a primitive one. We need people with enormous experience and with an enormous fund of knowledge in the field of creative endeavor. People working in administration or in similar posts are a different matter.

Answering the question what he thought about polemics, Ribicic said that he does not share the view that polemics should not be entered into. I think it is very important that polemics should be conducted where a problem has emerged. It is not a good thing for the situation in a republic to be criticized by a different republic because this produces motives for nationalism and similar matters. Let everyone engage in polemics where he is.

By saying that I do not mean, he added, that what is important for all of Yugoslavia should not be translated from one republic into another. However, in all these matters we must make sure that we do not provide food for nationalists and other antisocialist manifestations. There is a great deal of that in the polemics. Criticism must be creative, well-argued. It must be such as to prevent forms of dissent. I think, he said, that our self-management system is fully able to eliminate the causes of certain dissident behavior in our society.

In the continuation of the conversation a reference was made to the relations between the church and the state. I think, stressed Ribicic, that the principle of separation of the church from the state has been confirmed in our practice and that it is being implemented without any significant disagreement. However, problems occasionally emerge compared with this generally positive assessment. I think, said Ribicic, that these issues should be resolved in the republics and provinces, especially in the Socialist Alliance. The priests of progressive orientation, who acknowledge socialism as the system, should take part in these discussions, too.

One part of the conversation was devoted to the situation in sports. Ribicic believes that two issues are crucial for the present situation in sports. First, the status of professional athletes has not been clearly defined and second, within the sport itself the rules regulating the relations have not been accepted. Various "managers" find their niche in this generally unsettled state of affairs. If we are a socialist self-management society, recalled Ribicic, and an alternative to the contemporary world, then an alternative should be seen in this area as well.

Members of central committees and other sociopolitical workers, Ribicic believes, should not operate in professional clubs of this kind existing today. Some people say that then matters will be even worse whereas I believe that it is more important that specific rules of behavior should be established rather than having politics with its authority or with its responsible forums play a part.

This interview does not sidestep the question of information media. While not wishing to prejudice the evaluations, because the discussions on this topic are underway in the central and provincial committees, Ribicic stressed that information media in principle are a powerful weapon of socialist progress and a powerful stronghold of organized socialist forces. My Romanian partner is right when he says: You are the only country which has a socialist press. When a journalist writes something in you country which is stupid or untrue everybody knows that this is a stupid thing said by a journalist and not by the Central Committee.

I think, Ribicic went on to say, that the influence of progressive socialist forces on the press is sometimes less than the influence of some petite bourgeois strata, which only criticize and do not see the future, do not see the way out of the present situation, in this context a veritable euphoria of criticism-mongering has emerged in our society. I think that criticism must encourage development and that it must take the place, the time and its own limits into account. Every good journalist must know that each commentary has reverberations and that for that reason he must be ready to bear the responsibility for the consequences he may provoke.

Our basic task today and tomorrow is responsible work which will ensure a safe and secure life and which will make possible our internal and external stability and independence. In all these matters we must rely on our own resources. We have not got the right or the wish to expect others to resolve our problems. With this policy at home and with our peace endeavors in the world we shall create the conditions for a happier life for ourselves and for our future generations, Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee said in conclusion.

DRUG ADDICTION, TRAFFICKING PROBLEMS DECRIED

AU021430 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1664 21 Nov 82 pp 21-22

[Zorana Suvakovic article: "Heroin: Death of Belgrade Addicts"]

[Excerpts] In the section of the staircase leading to the roof, above the highest floor of apartments, in the apartment building at 5 Rajiceva Street, Crveni Krst, Belgrade, where the people have recently moved in, a cleaning woman found two bodies on 26 October, one prone and the other in a sitting position, their sleeves rolled up to bare their arms, faces black... Selim Musependic, president of the residents' council, called the militia and a doctor. Death had ocurred at least a week before, the doctor assessed.

Men of the sanitation department then came to clean the staircase, and they were followed by workmen who put up an iron gate to prevent access to that part of the building. At the request of residents, a sign was attached to the elevator saying that as of 28 October, the front door to the building must be locked after 2200 hours. Somebody added to the same board by hand: Drug Taking Forbidden. In this way, 5 Rajiceva Street became one of the rare places in the city where drug taking is forbidden.

The residents of the building are getting only unofficial and contradictory reports about who these disfigured bodies were when they were alive, beyond the incontrovertible fact, confirmed by both the militia and the doctor, that they were drug addicts who died of an overdose of a poisonous mixture of heroin with some substance which is added to increase the kick of the "fix."

It was first heard that they were two boys, both 17 years of age, one from Mirimevo and the other from Zemun, whose separate death notices appeared in the newspapers on 28 October, saying that they had died "in a tragic accident." The date of the accident is not given. Others heard rumors that they were a boy and a girl, aged 15. The bodies were unrecognizable to such an extent that the residents consider both suppositions possible.

Elastic Registers

A dozen more young victims of drug addiction were collected this fall from Belgrade streets, parks, corners, cellars, attics, laundry rooms and other official, semiofficial and unofficial meeting places. From being a transit station, as it was two decades ago, Belgrade has turned into a European center of, at the same time, smugglers, dealers and addicts of the most dangerous of all drugs, heroin.

The number of addicts, according to official data of the Belgrade Secretariat for Internal Affairs, is now approaching 3,000. These are only those who have come into conflict with the law and have thus been entered into the registers of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs. If for each registered addict there are five others, as is established on the basis of experience in the world, Belgrade now has at least 15,000 gravely ill and profoundly unhappy young people. However, like everything else connected with drug addiction, the registers have been showing for years that society does not wish to face this truth.

The only ones who speak without reserve about the death of their comrades are the heroin addicts themselves and an occasional doctor. The press also keeps silent. We usually find the traces of tragedy in paid death notices, in which we can indirectly discover the cause of death between the lines about an unhappy youth and the gratitude to a number of doctors who deal with drug addiction.

In the whole city, there are at most 10 psychiatrists who undertake the treatment of drug addicts.

There are still no beds for drug addicts except the few in conventional hospitals for mental patients. A comprehensive program was begun this year, again. The city authorities then decided that a center should open by 15 June. Needless to say, the center did not open.

Several death cases recently, again in Vracar [Crevni Krst, part of the Vrcar commune], caused parents to knock at the door of the president of the commune. It was another anguished cry for help, just like a year ago, when a high retired officer headed the parents' delegation. Some of the officials present at that time remembered his words: "We are constantly talking about the enemy. Can society not comprehend what enemy has invaded our unfortunate children?"

The president of the commune then promised that he would try to convince the management of the health center to show understanding "for this problem." But it will not be easy, he said. One must understand the arguments of the health center. Addicts enter the building through the same door as other patients, wait in the same waiting room, smoke, some of them come "high," and other patients run away, they say at the health center.

More than a year ago, following the dramatic announcement of the otherwise reticent Secretariat for Internal Affairs about the situation on the Belgrade drug market, Tomislav Blagojevic, the then head of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs service for combatting drug addiction, read at a seminar the official proposals to amend some articles of our criminal code. The same proposal came from the Pirot court. The law has remained unamended. And the team in the service for combatting drug addiction now has as many members as it has 10 years ago: And even then they were too few.

Since the liberation, only Mehmed Ali Karakafa, a Turk, leader of a world-wide smuggling ring, who tried to transport a large quantity of heroin from Istanbul via Belgrade, Trieste, Milano and Palermo to New York, received a maximum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment. In 5 years, in Belgrade, only a single drug trafficker has been sentenced to 7 years. On the average a trafficker gets 18 months.

People dealing in coffee are being chased, but literally billions of dinars are now involved in drug trafficking. Is it more evil to supply citizens with coffee than drugs?

In many places in the world, the law provides that drug addicts must undergo compulsory treatment. Our experts do not believe much in the theory of compulsion and in addition they consider it a violation of personal freedom, and that concerns the personal freedom of people who are enslaved to drugs. They most frequently can find neither the will nor strength to chose another kind of life. And let us ask another question: Why don't our lawyers show so much humanism as toward verbal offenses [insulting the state]? Do they think that an imprudent word is a graver criminal offense than drug trafficking?

There are many questions, but few answers. When this conversation is conducted with youth officials, they listen with surprise as if they could not understand what connection they have with it. They are preoccupied with high politics or their own problems. Their indifference is only a reflection of society's indifference.

MAMULA VISITS SREMSKA MITROVICA LC, WORKERS

LD072328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Sremska Mitrovica, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- Adm Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for national defense, visited Sremska Mitrovica today. He attended an expanded session of the Sremska Mitrovica League of Communists Municipal Committee, which discussed the realization of socioeconomic stabilization in the light of the conclusions of the third LCY Central Committee session.

It was stressed that in this municipality, the biggest in Srem, the intensity of effort has not been the same in all environments and that in the most important sectors of social production stabilization has not proceeded at the planned rate. The 0.9 percent increase in industrial production is insufficient and is not in tune with what is really possible. Particular stress was laid on the good results achieved in agriculture and in economic relations with foreign countries. During the past 9 months export have risen by 17 percent and in the same period the disposal of goods in the convertible area has risen by 9 percent.

Taking part in the discussion, Branko Mamula expressed satisfaction at the fact that the effects of broad social action are visible in this environment and said that it is a good thing that the organizations lagging behind in the carrying out of socioeconomic stabilization measures have been named.

In the current situation, marked by so high a degree of readiness in our society, Mamula stressed, everybody must, in addition to making exceptional efforts and bearing in mind the objective circumstances and difficulties, do their part of the job and meet their part of the responsibility.

We must change the attitude to work and responsibility in workposts and in all offices. Efforts to stimulate this process are very significant, but they are not yet sufficiently far-reaching.

We must come to understand that we cannot wage the struggle for the implementation of new measures unless we achieve major results in production, raise productivity and develop production relations. We must do more and better work, achieve better results and live more modestly because the economic situation is the key question of the whole of our socioeconomic development, Branko Mamula stressed.

Branko Mamula then visited the Mitros industrial slaughterhouse and canned food factory, learned about the collective's production and export results and inspected factory halls. He also visited the memorial cemetery in Sremska Mitrovica, the place of execution of 7,950 patriots.

SAWPY COUNCIL CONSIDERS MEDIA PERFORMANCE

LD072254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- The public information system, which has been the topic of much discussion recently, should be subject to a complete analysis which would show why certain deformations are emerging in this sphere. Such an analysis should include the sources of information and the printed media, nor should the views of the users of the information -- the readers -- be neglected. Here too, as in all spheres of life, the working class should exert a decisive influence, and it is therefore necessary to ascertain why such attitudes are not translated into practice. The Socialist Alliance, as the founder of the majority of the media, is duty bound to pay more attention to these issues, in particular now in the course of the preparations for the LCY Central Committee session which will discuss ideological trends and the problems and phenomena in the sphere of information and propaganda.

This was stressed at today's session of the Council for the Press, Radio and TV (Sime Kronja was in the chair) of the SAWPY Federal Conference which considered issues of information which will also be discussed at the session of the LCY Central Committee.

In Muhamed Berberovic's view, the basic question is who formulates and implements the editorial policy in public media and how. Self-managing organs and party organizations of media publishers, Berberovic observed, are not concerning themselves enough with editorial policy, and this leads to a passive attitude and to the weakening of the ideological struggle for the implementation of the attitudes on information activity determined at past party congresses. The publishing and program councils have not changed their method of work for years, though with their help the social influence on public media could be realized. Cooperation between the founders and the media is also insufficient, and this retards socialization of the information media.

Steva Reljic stressed that the "protests" directed from time to time at the public media -- assuming they are justified -- will not yield the desired results as long as the causes of the weaknesses in information activity are not established. How is it possible, Reljic asked, for the information media to make so many ideological mistakes given the fact that some 80 percent of journalists are in the League of Communists. It is not enough to say that there are phenomena of privitization and splinter-group behavior in information media, if one does not also say what leads to such trends. Another question also poses itself, Reljic added: What is the relationship between the League of Communists and the bureaucracy and why is the struggle of the League of Communists against these phenomena not successful?

The participants in the debate stressed that more attention should also be paid to the cadre policy in public media. Many editors, it was stated, are more oriented towards party forums than to editorial and program councils because it is on the forums that their position depends.

Lastly, it should be defined more precisely what is implied under the frequently used term "affair," a term which is used in aggressive self-defense when a journalist writes the truth.

Aleksandar Bakocevic noted that the role of the Socialist Alliance, as the founder of many media elements, cannot be reduced merely to the appointment of directors, chiefs and responsible editors of papers. A more active attitude of this organization in the sphere of information is possible to achieve, in Bakocevic's view, only if communists in the Socialist Alliance are more active.

The session of the council also discussed the spread of the Yugoslav media network abroad, and it was stressed that it must be in line with our needs and possibilities. The number of correspondents posts, it was stated, should not be reduced, but a considerable rationalization could be introduced. The proposal that this issue be discussed by republican and provincial conferences of the Socialist Alliance and by media which have their own correspondents and that subsequently more rational solutions be proposed was endorsed.

BRIEFS

NEW ZAGREB TV TRANSMITTER -- Titova Korenica -- A new transmitter for the second channel of Zagreb Television was commissioned at the Pljesevica Mountain, Lika, on Friday. The transmitter will operate on channel 53 and will cover the region from Plitvicka Jezera to Udbina. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serebo-Croatian 27-30 Nov 82 p 16 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ITALY -- Opatija, 25 Nov -- In the first 9 months of this year, the trade between Yugoslavia and Italy amounted to $1.273 billion. The value of Yugoslav exports to Italy was $574 million, or nearly 11 percent more than last year. Although imports from Italy have been reduced by about 5 percent, Yugoslavia has a negative trade balance with Italy, showing about a $177 million deficit. In the same period, Yugoslav economic organizations have earned about 118 million Italian liras in the local border trade, which is about 84 percent more than last year. This was noted at the regular annual meeting of the Yugoslav and Italian Chambers of Economy in Opatija, attended by more than 200 businessmen from both countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serebo-Croatian 26 Nov 82 p 6 AU]